

JPRS 83226

8 April 1983

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 407

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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8 April 1983

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 407

## CONTENTS

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PCI's Berlinguer on U.S., USSR Threats to Peace (XINHUA, 3 Mar 83) .....	1
Reagan, Thatcher Greet Kohl on Election Victory (XINHUA, 7 Mar 83) .....	3
Former U.S. President Carter on Mideast Peace (XINHUA, 8 Mar 83) .....	5
Nonaligned Leaders Assail U.S., USSR Hegemony (XINHUA, 9 Mar 83) .....	6
Tension Befalls Madrid CSCE Conference (XINHUA, 9 Mar 83) .....	8
'Ba Yi Radio' Criticizes Reagan Support for Taiwan (Ba Yi Radio, 10 Mar 83) .....	9
Illusions About U.S. Military Aid Viewed (Ba Yi Radio, 12 Mar 83) .....	10
U.S., Japan Study Joint Sealane Defense (XINHUA, 12 Mar 83) .....	12
Lebanese Special Envoy Goes to Washington (XINHUA, 13 Mar 83) .....	13
No Change in U.S. Position on Euro-Missile Talks (XINHUA, 15 Mar 83) .....	14
Second Afghanistan Day Marked in United States (XINHUA, 22 Mar 83) .....	15

'USS Enterprise' May Be Based at Sasebo (XINHUA, 25 Mar 83) .....	16
UNCTAD Meeting Delegates Call for Cooperation (XINHUA, 27 Feb 83) .....	17
UK, France Reject Soviet Missile Proposal (Zheng Yuanyuan; BEIJING REVIEW, 28 Feb 83) .....	18
UK Opposition Labor Party Group on Disarmament (XINHUA, 3 Mar 83) .....	20
'VODK' Wants Nonaligned To Ask SRV Withdrawal (XINHUA, 3 Mar 83) .....	21
USSR's Andropov Meets Mozambique President (XINHUA, 3 Mar 83) .....	22
Argentina To Export More Grain to USSR (XINHUA, 3 Mar 83) .....	23
Latin America's Interest in Nonaligned Growing (XINHUA, 4 Mar 83) .....	24
OPEC To Hold Emergency Meeting in London 7 Mar (XINHUA, 4 Mar 83) .....	25
Kenya Adopts Measures To Ease Financial Problems (XINHUA, 4 Mar 83) .....	26
Nonaligned Ministers End Kampuchean Debate (XINHUA, 4 Mar 83) .....	28
Nonaligned Summit, Economic Independence Linked (Ram B.P. Bishwakarma; CHINA DAILY, 5 Mar 83) .....	30
Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Meeting Prolonged (XINHUA, 5 Mar 83) .....	33
Nonaligned Committees Continue Work (XINHUA, 5 Mar 83) .....	34
Ceausescu Remarks on Nonaligned Conference (XINHUA, 5 Mar 83) .....	35
Uganda Denounces Guerrillas' Threat to Envoys (XINHUA, 5 Mar 83) .....	36
Polish Foreign Minister Ends Visit to USSR (XINHUA, 5 Mar 83) .....	37
Malaysia's Shafie on Nonaligned Conference (XINHUA, 6 Mar 83) .....	38



'VODK' on DK Seat at Nonaligned Summit (XINHUA, 7 Mar 83) .....	39
'XINHUA' on Obstacles in Sino-Soviet Talks (XINHUA, 7 Mar 83) .....	40
Nonaligned Members Call for End to Iran-Iraq War (XINHUA, 8 Mar 83) .....	43
Nonaligned Leaders Urge Economic Cooperation (XINHUA, 8 Mar 83) .....	44
SFRY's Stambolic Addresses Nonaligned Summit (XINHUA, 8 Mar 83) .....	46
PLO Spokesman Holds New Delhi Press Conference (XINHUA, 8 Mar 83) .....	48
Nonaligned Leaders Call for Global Economic Talks (XINHUA, 9 Mar 83) .....	49
Nonaligned Leaders Hold 'Intense Discussions' (XINHUA, 9 Mar 83) .....	51
Ziaul Haq, Pham Van Dong, Others View Afghan Crisis (XINHUA, 9 Mar 83) .....	53
UK's Foreign Minister Pym Stresses Allied Unity (XINHUA, 10 Mar 83) .....	55
'VODK' Says SRV, USSR Defeated in New Delhi (XINHUA, 10 Mar 83) .....	56
Nonaligned Committees Prepare Draft Declaration (XINHUA, 11 Mar 83) .....	57
'BEIJING REVIEW' Discusses Kampuchea, PRC-USSR Talks (Mu Youlin; BEIJING REVIEW, 14 Mar 83) .....	59
Seventh Nonaligned Summit Ends in New Delhi (XINHUA, 12 Mar 83) .....	61
Nonaligned Summit Adopts 'New Delhi Message' (XINHUA, 12 Mar 83) .....	63
Nonaligned Summit Adopts Political Delegation (XINHUA, 12 Mar 83) .....	65
Nonaligned Urges Afghanistan Political Settlement (XINHUA, 12 Mar 83) .....	69
Nonaligned on Kampuchean's Right to Self-Determination (XINHUA, 12 Mar 83) .....	70

ZAPU Says Nkomo Zimbabwe Flight Personal Decision (XINHUA, 12 Mar 83) .....	71
Tanzania's Nyerere Pleased With Nonaligned Summit (XINHUA, 13 Mar 83) .....	72
Shultz Meets With Lebanese Special Envoy (XINHUA, 13 Mar 83) .....	73
French Socialist Make Election Comeback (XINHUA, 14 Mar 83) .....	74
'AL-AKHBAR' Interviews Bahraini Prime Minister (XINHUA, 14 Mar 83) .....	75
OPEC Ministers Announce 15 Percent Oil Price Cut (XINHUA, 15 Mar 83) .....	76
Middle East Oil Ministers on OPEC Decision (XINHUA, 16 Mar 83) .....	77
Lebanese Minister Calls for Israeli Withdrawal (XINHUA, 15 Mar 83) .....	78
Law of Sea Commission, Tribunal Meet in Jamaica (XINHUA, 16 Mar 83) .....	79
African Industry Cites UN Official on Investment (XINHUA, 16 Mar 83) .....	81
Egypt's Mubarak Meets U.S. Ambassador to UN (XINHUA, 17 Mar 83) .....	82
ASEAN To Stick to UN Resolutions on Kampuchea (XINHUA, 18 Mar 83) .....	83
Acting ZAPU President Calls for ZAPU, ZANU Merger (XINHUA, 18 Mar 83) .....	84
Swedish Foreign Minister on Mideast, Indochina (XINHUA, 18 Mar 83) .....	85
Australian Cites SRV Brutalities in Kampuchea (XINHUA, 19 Mar 83) .....	86
Pakistani Rally Marks Afghanistan Day (XINHUA, 21 Mar 83) .....	88

## Briefs

Panama Criticizes U.S. Ambassador	89
Chadian Entry to Nonaligned Halted	89
New Members to Nonaligned Movement	89
Mexico Red Cross Meeting	90
China-Barbados Vegetable Center	90
Castro, Honecker Condemn U.S. Policies	90
Australians Reject Carrier Purchase	90
Unemployed Demonstrate in Washington	91
Romulo Says SRV Proposal 'Gimmick'	91
SRV 'Scheme' at Summit	91
Madrid Banquet Diplomatic Anniversary	92
New French Army Chief	92
UN Commission Condemns 'Occupations'	92
France Plans Nuclear Buildup	92
Egypt's Cabinet Reshuffled	93
Nonaligned Movement 'Impurities'	93
Egyptian, Israeli Trade Talks	93
Ugandan President's Summit Visit	93
New Israeli Army Chief	94
Tikhonov, Jallud Hold Talks	94
Zambian Leader's S. African Comments	94
Gromyko Meets Iraqi, Iranian Diplomats	94
Upper Volta Coup Foiled	95
SRV Toxic Chemicals Use	95
CGDK on Military Cooperation	95
Pakistan on Dra Stand	95
Team Spirit 83	96
Vietnamese Guerrillas	96

## PARTY AND STATE

Division of Labor Between Party, Government Work Stressed (HEBEI RIBAO, various dates) .....	97
Renqui County Improve Party Leadership, by Xin Sheng	
Shandong Emphasizes Importance of Drive for Reform (DAZHONG RIBAO, 6 Feb 83) .....	103
'GUANGZHOU RIBAO' on Socialist Ethics Activities (Liang Lingguang; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 11 Feb 83) .....	105
Heilongjiang Rural Ideological, Political Conference Held (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 14 Feb 83) .....	110
Shandong Paper Calls for Penalizing Lazy (DAZHONG RIBAO, 17 Feb 83) .....	112
Heilongjiang Urges Admission of Intellectuals to Party (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 18 Feb 83) .....	114

Jiangsu Factional Leaders Expelled From Party (XINHUA RIBAO, 21 Feb 83) .....	116
Hebei's Gao Yang at Meeting Citing Advanced in Civilization (Hebei Provincial Service, 26 Feb 83) .....	118
Fujian's Xiang Nan Addresses Civilization Meeting (Bao Caiju, Liu Huaiqiang; FUJIAN RIBAO, 3 Mar 83) .....	119
Xu Jiatun Addresses Jiangsu Trade Union Meeting (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 3 Mar 83) .....	121
Shanghai's Chen Guodong, Others Do Cleaning Work (Shanghai City Service, 3 Mar 83) .....	123
Anhui's Zhou Zijian Addresses Lei Feng Rally (Anhui Provincial Service, 4 Mar 83) .....	125
Jilin's Qiang Xiaochu at Awards Meeting (Jilin Provincial Service, 4 Mar 83) .....	127
Mao Zhiyong Attends Learn-From-Lei Feng Rally (Hunan Provincial Service, 5 Mar 83) .....	128
Further Report on Hubei Leader's Speech (Hubei Provincial Service, 5 Mar 83) .....	129
Hubei Leaders Meet Advanced Representatives (Hubei Provincial Service, 5 Mar 83) .....	131
Hubei's Guan Guangfu Gives Report on Political Work (Hubei Provincial Service, 7 Mar 83) .....	132
Fujian's Xiang Nan Addresses Women Activists (Fujian Provincial Service, 7 Mar 83) .....	135
Fujian's Xiang Nan Attends Commendation Meetings (Fujian Provincial Service, 9 Mar 83) .....	137
Chengdu PLA Leaders at Spiritual Civilization Meeting (Sichuan Provincial Service, 9 Mar 83) .....	138
Hefei Forms Leading Group To Promote Civility (Anhui Provincial Service, 10 Mar 83) .....	139
Anhui's Zhou Zijian at Tree-Planting Rally (Anhui Provincial Service, 12 Mar 83) .....	140
'BEIJING REVIEW' on Spread of Marxism in China (Hu Yongqin; BEIJING REVIEW, 14 Mar 83) .....	141

Briefs	
Fujian Spiritual Civilization Meeting	147
Fuzhou Retiring Cadres Meeting	147
Jilin City Congress	148
Shandong Intellectuals	148
Learn-From-Lai Feng Meeting	148
Shandong Tree Planting	149
Shandong Party History Meeting	149
Jiangsu Tree Planting	150
Shanghai Labor Reform	150
Shanghai Workers Award Ceremony	150
New Shanghai Leaders	151
Advanced Party Members	151
Zhejiang Tree Planting	151
Guangxi Tree Planting	152
Guangdong Tree Planting	152
Guangdong Taiwan Democratic League	152
Hebei Civility, Courtesy Activities	152
Chengdu PLA Civilization Congress	153
Guangdong County CPC Meeting	153
Hunan Mayors' Training	153
Taiwan Compatriots	153
Hubei Studies Hu Report	154
Hubei Organizational Work Reforms	154

#### HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Article Discusses Potential Success of PRC Reforms (Bei Ke; CHENG MING, Mar 83) .....	155
'MING PAO' Details Hunan Administrative Reforms (MING PAO, 14 Mar 83) .....	161
Local Cadres To Be Periodically Rotated (WEN WEI PO, 12 Mar 83) .....	163
Briefs	
'China Spring' Movement	164

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PCI'S BERLINGUER ON U.S., USSR THREATS TO PEACE

OW031626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Milan, 2 Mar (XINHUA)—General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) Enrico Berlinguer opened the 16th National Congress of his party by denouncing both Washington and Moscow for threatening world peace and violating the sovereignty of independent nations.

"The tense contraposition of the two blocs, one led by the United States and the other by the Soviet Union, is in itself objectively a source of tension, a spur to the armaments race and the risk of war," said the leader of the largest Communist Party in the West.

Berlinguer noted that the Italian Communist Party was opposed to Reagan's "extremely dangerous politics and his attempts and threats against the independence of peoples and the autonomy of states, including those in Western Europe."

Referring to the Mid-East and African problems, Berlinguer said, "As is well-known, the PCI is firm in condemning Israel and South Africa for their imperialistic practice." "We will always stand on the side of the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon, Namibia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe."

On Sino-U.S. relations, Berlinguer said that in his view, it is grave that the Reagan administration has failed to carry out its commitments to the People's Republic of China on the Taiwan issue. The reactions made by Chinese comrades to the United States are correct, he said.

"Our opposition to imperialist policies and actions are clear-cut," Berlinguer added.

On the situation in Afghanistan, he said, that the military [word indistinct] in Afghanistan, has demonstrated that the Soviet Union as well can and does behave in the manner of power politics and carries out acts contrary to detente and respect for the sovereignty and independence of peoples."

On the deployment of missiles in Europe, Berlinguer said that his party calls on the Italian Government "to delay any decision" on the deployment of missiles in Italy's COMISO and Europe.

But he repeated his party's position that it does not seek Italy's withdrawal from NATO, but wants it to be more independent from Washington.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### REAGAN, THATCHER GREET KOHL ON ELECTION VICTORY

OWO71705 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Bonn, March 7 (XINHUA)--Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition has won an overwhelming victory in the West German general elections.

Provisional results of the elections announced by the Federal Elections Office yesterday showed Kohl's alliance of Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU) won 48.8 percent of the vote and 244 seats in Parliament (18 seats more than it did in the last elections). The Free Democratic Party (FDP), a junior coalition partner, won 6.9 percent and 34 seats (3.7 percent and 9 seats less than in the last elections). Kohl said after the elections that he would begin negotiations with the coalition partners today for a new "coalition of the middle."

The opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) slumped to 38.2 percent of the vote (4.7 percent and 25 seats less than in the last elections). A new party, the Anti-Nuclear Greens, won 5.6 percent (1.5 percent in the last elections), enough to allow it to enter Parliament. Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic leader, yesterday conceded his defeat by saying that "We did not reach the goal of the election. This is a defeat."

The current West German general elections, held under the shadow of unemployment, recession and nuclear missile issues, is widely considered the most crucial in the nation's post-war history. About 89.1 percent of the 43.4 million eligible voters went to the polls yesterday.

In his first statement on television after the election yesterday, Kohl said his first task would be to fight unemployment, now at a post-war record of 10.4 percent, and help private enterprises pull the economy out of recession.

The chancellor said West Germany, as a loyal member of the Western Alliance, would use all its weight to achieve results in the U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear missiles which he believed would "create peace with fewer weapons."



He reaffirmed that Bonn stood by the NATO decision to deploy new American missiles in West Germany by the end of this year if Moscow did not agree to scrap all its medium-range missiles.

After yesterday's elections, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher were among the first to congratulate Helmut Kohl on his victory.

Kohl, 52, came to power on October 1, 1982, after forming a Christian-Democrat-Liberal coalition government.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT CARTER ON MIDEAST PEACE

OW080033 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 8 Mar (XINHUA)—Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter today described the resolution to the Palestinian question as "crucial to permanent peace in the Middle East."

Addressing a press conference at the end of his eight-day visit here, Carter said that he had met in Egypt some officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He found that they were determined to have the rights of the Palestinian people honored. "The Palestinians should have a voice in determining their own future and the principles expressed in the UN resolutions should be honored," he stressed.

He pointed out that the ultimate goals of the Palestinians, Israel and Arab countries were different and that this was the reason for hatred and bloodshed in the region. He stated that the Camp David accords he engineered were the "best basis for negotiations and ultimate peace."

Referring to the future negotiations on the Palestinian problem, he said that both the Jordanian and the Egyptian delegations could have some Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza or other Palestinians as mutually agreed upon. "After Jordan, Egypt and Israel have negotiated on the status of the West Bank and Gaza, the Palestinians can have a separate referendum to approve or disapprove that agreement," he said.

The former U.S. President left here this morning to continue his Middle East tour "not as a diplomat but as a university professor," he said.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED LEADERS ASSAIL U.S., USSR HEGEMONY

OW091708 Beijing YINHUA in English 1526 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and the United States are accused at plenary sessions of the non-aligned summit in the past two days of rivalry for world hegemony and interference in other nations' affairs.

Amir of Bahrain Salmanal Khalifah today condemned the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan. He urged the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from that country so that the Afghan people could exercise their right of self-determination and choose their own political system.

President of Sri Lanka Junius Jayewardene, referring to his country's refusal to accept the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, said that the regime was set up and has been sustained by the use of foreign troops.

The King of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuk said today that his country is opposed to the armed intervention in the two countries in Southeast Asia. He said, "We cannot ever condone violation of basic principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign states and the inadmissibility of the use of force against them." He urged foreign forces to quit the two countries so that they can be restored to the dignity of a sovereign, independent and non-aligned status.

President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad denounced the United States for its military and economic backing to Israel in its aggression. He said that the struggle in the Middle East is not one between Muslims and Jews but one between the Arab people and expansionist Zionism backed by the United States. He said that the Arab people want peace in their region, but it could not be a peace which allowed Israel to attack and seize territories of its neighbors. The struggle in the region would not stop till the liberation of all Israel-occupied territories including Palestine.

The head of the Libyan delegation 'Abd al-Salam Jallud accused the United States of trying to "dominate the world" and being "allied with Zionism" against Palestine. Libya is being subjected to "U.S. economic and military aggression," Jallud added.

Prime Minister of Grenada Maurice Bishop denounced the United States for trying to "destabilize the revolutionary situation in Grenada" and subject his country to "economic pressure."

Prime Minister of Mauritius Aneerood Jugnauth and President of Seychelles France Rene expressed their nations' concern over the military build-up and rivalry of the two superpowers in the Indian Ocean.

President of Somalia Mohamed Siad Barre expressed the hope that the summit would tackle global problems of nuclear stockpiling by the superpowers.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### TENSION BEFALLS MADRID CSCE CONFERENCE

OW091252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Madrid, March 8 (XINHUA)--Max Kampleman, U.S. delegate to the follow-up conference on European security and cooperation here, at a plenary session today charged the Soviet Union with violating the spirit of the final act of the Helsinki Conference. His charges plunged the conference once again into tension since it resumed February 8.

After citing the Soviet human rights abuses at home and in Afghanistan, Kampleman said that "actions, not words, are needed" to achieve detente and that the necessary atmosphere to foster mutual trust and bring the negotiation to a good end has not appeared at the conference yet.

Soviet delegate Sergei Kondrashev hit back by accusing the U.S. of "slandering" and "interfering in Soviet internal affairs."

Western sources pointed out that at a time when neutral countries will soon submit a draft final act to the conference, the U.S. delegate's speech was aimed at calling attention to the fact that there are still problems pending at the conference.

The follow-up conference had been deadlocked over the past 27 months as the 35 participating countries were divided over its final act.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI RADIO' CRITICIZES REAGAN SUPPORT FOR TAIWAN

OW150450 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] In a recent interview with reporters of the HUMAN EVENTS WEEKLY, U.S. President Reagan declared that the American Government would resolutely fulfill the Taiwan relations act and continue to sell arms to Taiwan, while not mentioning a word about the Sino-U.S. joint communique, signed on 17 August 1982. He also said that the Taiwan relations act is a more important document than the joint communique. Secretary of State Shultz told the press that the United States does not intend to make further concessions on the question of arms sales to Taiwan. When asked if the United States would be involved in arms sales to Taiwan by other countries, he said that such a possibility exists, but that the Reagan administration believed it [arms sales to Taiwan by other countries] unnecessary, because American arms and equipment would continue to be supplied to Taiwan in large quantities in the future.

The scheme to form a military alliance between the United States, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan is being gradually realized. The South Korean foreign minister publicly stated that all questions concerning South Korea's security would be studied by Seoul and Washington, in accordance with the guidelines of the security treaty signed between the two countries. Japan will also discuss questions of bilateral security with Seoul. South Korea and Taiwan have long undertaken the obligation to assist each other.

It is also a well-known fact that the United States has been giving unconditional military support to the Kuomintang authorities. A scientist of a certain ordnance factory in Sichuan said, at a factory meeting, that the higher authorities' decision to invite American experts to assist in the transformation of the factory was erroneous. For many years, the factory has studied advanced weapons of other countries and scored considerable achievements in manufacturing arms based on the advanced models. If the Americans have a hand in the production of our factory, we will have to stop research of many important projects, because they could obtain, to a certain degree, the secrets of our arms production.

Incited by U.S. intelligence personnel, three well-known physicists sent by our country to study in the United States refused to return to the motherland, and have been sent to Taiwan by the U.S. imperialists and become the citizens of the so-called Republic of China. This fact has, once again, proved that the Reagan authorities continue sabotage activities against our country.

CSO: 4005/654

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ILLUSIONS ABOUT U.S. MILITARY AID VIEWED

OW162152 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Ignoring historical lessons and facts, some leaders at the central level still entertain illusions about so-called "American friendship," hoping to rely on the United States in realizing the modernization of our army. For example, the issue of military cooperation between China and the United States was brought up when Chinese leaders met with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz not long ago. Also, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is prepared to visit China to discuss the issue of so-called U.S. military aid to China. However, only extremely naive people would [phrase indistinct] imperialists. Some time ago, former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and Secretary of State Haig had also put forward a tempting plan of Sino-American cooperation in realizing the modernization of our army. However, facts indicate that the so-called U.S. military aid plan disappeared into thin air just like a soap bubble. All these plans and empty talk can be attributed to the extremely treacherous policy of the U.S. imperialists in dealing with China. They talk a great deal about the so-called military aid, but they actually seek to achieve their own selfish strategic objective. Over a protracted period, the U.S. imperialists have purposely tried to denigrate the quality of our army's equipment. They said: The equipment of the Chinese army is quite backward. To achieve the modernization of China's national defense would require huge sums of money. A U.S. military expert said: to supply the Chinese army with modern conventional weapons, China would need 100 to 120 billion U.S. dollars during the first stage. So far as time is concerned, it would take at least 10 years. Even more money would be needed to modernize the military equipment during the second stage--about 300 billion U.S. dollars. This attitude of U.S. imperialists shows that they have ulterior motives in exaggerating the amount of money needed to modernize the army and the time needed to arm the troops with modern military equipment. Strategically, it would be a disadvantage to the United States if China were to build up a strong and modernized army with little money and within a shorter period. The long-term U.S. strategy is to make China economically and militarily backward so that China must always rely on the United States and other Western countries.

In dealing with the Kuomintang regime in Taiwan, the U.S. imperialists implement another policy. As an example, let us look at the plan for the modernization of the national defense forces on Taiwan worked out by a U.S. military expert. This is an extremely concrete and realistic plan and the time estimated for

modernizing the Kuomintang army is quite short--only 5 years. The United States has also promised to give preferential treatment to Taiwan and help the Kuomintang army modernize its equipment as soon as possible. It has also provided Taiwan with a large amount of modern and powerful antipersonnel weapons. From this we can clearly see the U.S. imperialists' hypocrisy and treacherousness.

Chairman Mao pointed out sharply: We must not entertain any illusions about so-called U.S. friendship; the friendship shown China by U.S. imperialism is one aimed at killing tens of millions of Chinese people. Those who have entertained illusions about U.S. friendship should review this famous maxim from Chairman Mao.

CSO: 4005/654



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### U.S., JAPAN STUDY JOINT SEALANE DEFENSE

OW130837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Japan and the United States Saturday agreed to jointly study measures for the defense of sealanes stretching about 1,000 nautical miles from Japan, government sources said.

At a preparatory meeting of the subcommittee for defense cooperation, both sides agreed to limit the study to joint military operation strategies for the protection of Japan's sealanes in case "Japan is under emergency."

Attending on behalf of Japan were Akira Kitamura, director general of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, and Haruo Natsume, chief of the Defense Agency's Defense Bureau. The United States was represented by William Clark, minister-counselor of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, and Major General David Barker, chief of staff of the U.S. Forces in Japan.

As part of a defense cooperation study program involving the two countries, the proposed study will deal with two fan-shaped sealanes stretching out from Japan proper to Guam on the Southeast and the Philippines on the Southwest.

The sealane defense concept was first announced in May 1981 by the then Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during his visit to the United States, and defense officials from the two countries agreed last August to launch a joint study on how to coordinate naval operations.

During Saturday's meeting, Natsume said he hoped the study would be completed as soon as possible, while Clark praised the arrangements as "a milestone" in defense cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/81

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEBANESE SPECIAL ENVOY GOES TO WASHINGTON

OW131349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Beirut, March 12 (XINHUA)--Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil today sent former prime minister Sa'ib Salam as his special envoy to Washington to discuss with U.S. officials ways to speed up the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Sa'ib Salam, who is the most influential Muslim politician in Lebanon, carried a personal message from al-Jumayyil to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. "The message deals with affairs of interest to Lebanon," he told reporters before his departure, adding that "my mission is to help bring about an evacuation of foreign armies from Lebanon."

Sa'ib Salam's trip to Washington came at a time when the tripartite negotiations on the troops withdrawal came to a deadlock because Israel insists on its position of violating Lebanon's sovereignty. The negotiations have lasted for nearly three months.

In order to find a way out of the stalemate, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir were invited to Washington this weekend by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to try to speed up an agreement.

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NO CHANGE IN U.S. POSITION ON EURO-MISSILE TALKS

OW151112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 14 (XINHUA)--The United States still insists on its "zero option" position in its talks with the Soviet Union on intermediate nuclear missiles in Europe, the White House said today.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters, "I wouldn't indicate there has been any change in our policies." The U.S. goal in the Geneva talks with Moscow is "to seek the removal of an entire class of missiles," he said.

Speakes indicated today the U.S. will make no new proposals on limiting the missiles before the current round of talks in Geneva ends on March 28.

At the same time, Speakes hinted at possible flexibility in the U.S. position on future negotiations. "If there are other ways to get there (the removal of all missiles), certainly we will look at them," he noted.

The U.S. Government is now under increasing pressure from its allies to modify the "zero option" position under which Moscow should dismantle all its SS-20 missiles in Europe in return for NATO's abandoning of its cruise and Pershing missile deployment plan. In an interview published in yesterday's "WASHINGTON POST," West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the time had come for a new U.S. initiative on an interim agreement pending the Geneva talks.

The Soviet Union has all along rejected the U.S. "zero option" proposal and has, in a counter offer, suggested reducing Moscow's medium-range missiles in Europe to the level of the British and French strength.

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SECOND AFGHANISTAN DAY MARKED IN UNITED STATES

OW221042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--The second Afghanistan Day was marked in this country today with a demonstration by Afghan residents and statements by President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials demanding the immediate Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

About 300 Afghans living in the United States marched to the Soviet Embassy and held a protest meeting nearby. They denounced the Soviet aggression against sovereign Afghanistan and called for the international support for the Afghan freedom fighters.

Placards carried by them read: "The Soviets can kill us, but can't conquer us!" "Soviets' graveyard--Afghanistan!" "Stop yellow rain in Afghanistan!" and "Freedom for the Muslims from Russian domination!"

The demonstrators presented the Soviet Embassy a declaration, which demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan so that the Afghan people could determine their own form of government without foreign intervention.

Speaking at a rally at Lafayette Park where the demonstrators gathered before the march, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams accused the Soviet Union of "using every product of the Soviet war machine including chemical weapons" against the innocent Afghan people.

In a special statement marking the occasion, President Reagan said tens of thousands of Afghans had been killed and others "have been subjected to torture and atrocities."

Reagan urged the Soviet leaders "to end the bloodshed so that an independent Afghanistan can again take its place in the community of nations."

The U.S. State Department also issued a statement today in support of the Afghan resistance against the Soviet invasion. The statement expressed the U.S. "commitment to achieve a political settlement for Afghanistan based on the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces, which would also include self-determination for the Afghan people, independence and non-aligned status for Afghanistan and the return of the refugees with safety and honor."

CSO: 4000/88

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'USS ENTERPRISE' MAY BE BASED AT SASEBO

OW251127 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government might consider designating Sasebo as the home port for the U.S. aircraft carrier "Enterprise" if the U.S. Government requests it, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said yesterday.

Abe made this statement at a meeting of the foreign affairs committee of the Diet. He said that so far the United States has not made such a request. But the Japanese Government will deal with the question of conformity with the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty should it be raised, he added.

Japan would give the United States permission for repeated port calls of the aircraft carrier at Sasebo in the future if so requested.

A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official, also speaking in the Diet, indicated possibilities for the "Enterprise" to call at the naval base at Yokosuka in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Defense agency chief Kazuo Tanikawa denied on 23 March that Japan would allow Sasebo to become the home port of the nuclear-powered U.S. aircraft carrier. But he claimed that the aircraft carrier's port call manifests the strengthened U.S. military presence in the western Pacific which is designed to strike a military balance with the Soviet Union.

The visit of the 75,700-ton nuclear-powered vessel is consistent with U.S. plans to deploy new F-16 fighters at its Misawa Air Base in Aomori Prefecture, he said.

The "Enterprise" arrived in the western Japanese port Monday for a five-day visit and is scheduled to leave at 5 p.m., Friday.

CSO: 4000/88

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UNCTAD MEETING DELEGATES CALL FOR COOPERATION

OW271202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Bogota, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--Delegates from Latin American nations, meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, blamed rich countries for the current world economic crisis and called for increased cooperation among developing countries which they said was a crucial and indispensable instrument for the restructuring of international economic relations.

Their call was made in a joint declaration issued today after they wound up a two-day ministerial preparatory meeting for the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) due to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, next June. Delegates from 32 nations and regions in Latin America attended the meeting. Representatives from Romania, the Latin American economic system and 18 other international organizations also attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

The statement said that consolidation of the regions economic security will permit the countries in the region to reduce dependence on and vulnerability to the outside, through an expansion of trade interflow and intensified joint efforts towards integration and cooperation.

The statement criticized developed countries for resorting to protectionist, coercive and discriminative measures in trade. It pointed out that the responsibility for the world economic crisis does not rest with the developing countries which, on the contrary, are a victim to it, the Latin American nations in particular.

To resolve the present crisis, the statement said, joint concrete measures are needed with the full participation of the developing countries and in accordance with actual reality.

The statement appealed to all countries to arrive at an agreement for establishing a common fund, and also a temporary agreement or an arrangement to regulate the supply of primary products on the international market to prevent their prices from falling.

The statement said that ministers from the Latin American nations will go to the UNCTAD conference with a constructive approach, and the same attitude is expected from developed countries.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UK, FRANCE REJECT SOVIET MISSILE PROPOSAL

HK071044 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 9, 28 Feb 83 pp 10, 11

[Article by Zheng Yuanyuan: "Why They Reject Soviet Proposal"]

[Text] In his proposal for the Geneva arms negotiations, Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov proposed reducing the number of Soviet European-based SS-20 missiles to 162--the same number that Britain and France now have in their independent nuclear forces--in return for U.S. cancellation of its new missile deployment. The Soviet Union regards the British and French nuclear arsenals as important components in the European nuclear equation and as a potential part of the NATO forces. Moscow feels it cannot ignore the strategic missiles of the two countries, which are targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies.

However, France and Britain rejected the proposal immediately. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that Britain's strategic missiles could not be included in the U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations at Geneva. French President Francois Mitterrand reiterated France's determination not to allow its nuclear arsenal to become part of U.S.-Soviet negotiations. He said there is no relationship between the Geneva talks and France, and his country will not reduce its nuclear force by a single missile.

Both Britain and France took a hard line attitude towards the Soviet proposal because they insist on keeping their nuclear deterrents independent of NATO's control.

#### Safeguarding Independence

Britain and France are the only European members of NATO which possess nuclear weapons. Most of their missiles are launched from submarines. Britain has four nuclear missile submarines in active service, each of which has 16 "Polaris" missiles. France has five nuclear missile submarines with 16 M-20 missiles each, plus 18 land-based missiles. Together, the two countries have a total of 162 medium-range missiles.

Because of the fast changing balance of world power, Britain and France have built up independent nuclear deterrent forces for defending their own

independence. Both countries regard this as fundamental national policy. A 1964 British white book on national defence states that the American nuclear umbrella would function only in the event of a U.S.-Soviet nuclear confrontation, and that Britain therefore must possess its own nuclear deterrent.

France began to build up its independent nuclear arsenal after President De Gaulle took office in 1958. He stressed that only when a country possesses its own nuclear force can it be an independent country and play an important role in world affairs. De Gaulle thus worked to free France from dependence on the United States. Successive French governments have continued De Gaulle's policy. The French Government considers its nuclear deterrent forces as preventative, to keep France, a weak country, from being attacked by larger nations.

Some Western statesmen have pointed out that the reason why Britain and France rejected Moscow's proposal is that they only possess strategic nuclear forces, which have a political character different from that of the two superpowers'. They said Britain and France will not use nuclear weapons to attack other countries. If these two countries accepted the Soviet proposal and agreed to merge their own nuclear arsenals with the U.S. and NATO nuclear systems, they would be abandoning their independent nuclear deterrent policies.

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy recently said that France will not allow its independent defence forces to become hostage to the U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations without French participation.

#### The Nature of the Soviet Proposal

Leaders of Britain and France are furious about Moscow's proposal. They said that it is a trick for diverting attention and that the true nature of the proposal is to disguise and consolidate Moscow's nuclear superiority. They believe that agreement on this proposal would mean that NATO would halt deployment in exchange for a partial Soviet cutback, while Moscow would still possess 162 SS-20 nuclear missiles. Furthermore, they said, British and French missiles are no match for the powerful Soviet S-20's which are more accurate and have longer effective range than Polaris or M-20 missiles. As each SS-20 missile has three independently targetable warheads, the 162 Soviet SS-20 missiles would have 486 warheads targeting most cities in Western Europe. Most British, and French missiles have a single warhead and the two countries have fewer warheads.

The Soviet Union has not made any concessions on the issue, but has simply brought more complexities to the Geneva arms negotiations by putting forth the proposal to include British and French nuclear missiles.

CSO: 4000/84



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UK OPPOSITION LABOR PARTY GROUP ON DISARMAMENT

OW031930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] London, March 3 (XINHUA)--A group of opposition Labour Party parliamentarians have launched a campaign to turn the party's commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament back to a multilateral approach.

Some 25 labour MPs including two former prime ministers, James Callaghan and Harold Wilson, have formed a labour defence and disarmament group in an attempt to try to persuade the party leadership to change its commitment in Labour's general election manifesto due to be published soon.

The group also has the backing of all former Labour defence ministers who are still in Parliament.

A statement issued by the group yesterday puts forward its case against unilateral disarmament and calls for a halt to any move to pull Labour out from NATO.

It says that peace through collective security has always been "the golden thread" in Labour's approach to defence policy.

The group made it clear that they wanted the Labour Party to return to its traditional approach on defence policy.

John Morris, a former Labour defence minister and chairman of the group, said that the Labour Party's conference decision to seek the removal of U.S. military bases from Britain while wanting continued support of NATO was "gross dishonesty and inconsistency."

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'VODK' WANTS NONALIGNED TO ASK SRV WITHDRAWAL

OW031059 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today points out that the forthcoming 7th Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi should adopt a resolution explicitly calling for a complete, unconditional Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

The commentary says more and more non-aligned countries are asking for the restoration of Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the 7th Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi. They also want adoption of a resolution at the summit calling for Vietnamese troop withdrawal. The Hanoi authorities have thus staged a farce in Vientiane, claiming a conditional "partial troop withdrawal," in a bid to cheat world opinion, alleviate the pressure they will face at the New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit and evade the condemnation of the non-aligned countries.

The commentary hopes that the Non-Aligned Summit will sternly condemn Vietnam's criminal aggression in Kampuchea, force it to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea completely and unconditionally, respect Kampuchea's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and the non-aligned status, and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny without outside interference. This is not only just acts but also the duty of the Non-Aligned Movement, for only by so doing can the non-aligned principles and aims be met.

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### USSR'S ANDROPOV MEETS MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT

OW031041 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 2 (XINHUA)--General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Yury Andropov met the visiting president of Mozambique Samora Machel here today. They discussed bilateral relations and some international issues.

According to a TASS report, the two firmly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its aggressive policy, and expressed their determination to continue the struggle against South Africa's aggression and sabotage activities against African countries, particularly Mozambique, Angola and other "frontline states," and to continue the struggle for the independence of Namibia.

Andropov said that his country is pursuing a "line of all-round cooperation" towards Mozambique.

Before this meeting, other Soviet leaders Nikolai Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and Dmitriy Ustinov also met Samora on separate occasions.

Samora Machel arrived here yesterday on a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ARGENTINA TO EXPORT MORE GRAIN TO USSR

OW031738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union will purchase 14 million tons of grain from Argentina in 1983, four million tons more than the planned quota in their bilateral agreement, Argentine Commercial Secretary Alberto Fraguio said here yesterday.

He made the announcement when seeing off a Soviet trade delegation. He said that the Soviet delegation hoped Argentina would increase its imports from the Soviet Union in view of their huge trade imbalance. Argentina will provide favorable terms to make the Soviet Union the main supplier of equipment for Argentina's industrial, oil and energy productions, Fraguio said.

Trade between the two countries has been increasing since 1973. Under an agreement signed in 1980, when there was a spectacular growth of trade between the two countries, Argentina would export maize, soybeans, sorghum and wheat to the Soviet Union in exchange for more machinery products. Argentina's exports to the Soviet Union totaled 2,800 million dollars in 1982, but its imports from the Soviet Union was only 20 to 30 million dollars. Since 1973, Argentina's exports to the Soviet Union have increased by more than 2,000 times but its imports have merely tripled. The Soviet Union is the biggest buyer of Argentine grain and meat at present.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LATIN AMERICA'S INTEREST IN NONALIGNED GROWING

OW041429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (XINHUA correspondent)--The application of three more Latin American countries for membership in the Non-aligned Movement shows growing interest of that continent in the movement's objectives in the past few years.

Foreign ministers of non-aligned countries are having before them a recommendation from an earlier senior officials' meeting regarding the participation of Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia, and Vanuatu. Their applications are expected to be approved.

With the earlier admission of Belize, Ecuador and St Lucia, and the still earlier accession of Bolivia, Grenada, Nicaragua and Suriname at the 6th summit in September 1979, the Latin American membership in the movement is now expanding to 17, more than half of the present 32 independent states in that area.

In addition, a dozen more Latin American countries are seeking participation as full members, observers or guests.

"It is true that there is a trend among the Latin American countries towards incorporating themselves into the Non-aligned Movement," said Colombian Foreign Minister Dr Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo who is here attending the foreign ministers' conference preceding the summit.

At a press conference here, Lloreda reiterated Colombian President Betancourt's pronouncement that Colombia is seeking the membership in order to assert her sovereign status. Colombia does not want to be a satellite of any centre of power but seeks to safeguard her power of decision, he added. Central America, he noted, was seized with unrest and all big powers should keep hands off that area.

Diplomats here said that Colombia's position is significant because it reflects the growing desire of most Latin American countries to be independent of the two superpowers, of which one has traditionally regarded the area as its "backyard" and the other is making heavy inroads, particularly in the Caribbean.

CSO: 4000/81

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OPEC TO HOLD EMERGENCY MEETING IN LONDON 7 MAR

OWO41956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] London, March 4 (XINHUA)--The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will hold a full emergency meeting in London next Monday, announced United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mani Ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah here today.

He said that oil ministers from eight OPEC countries had agreed to a formula for cutting oil prices and production quotas at the end of their two-day informal talks in London. The formula would be placed before other members at next Monday's full OPEC session, he added.

However, al-'Utaybah declined to go into the formula's details.

He indicated that he was optimistic about the Monday meeting, saying "there are encouraging signs that there will be an agreement."

Al-'Utaybah said that the full emergency meeting would be an expansion of the two-day London talks aimed at reaching agreement on a pricing and output accord to solve the present world oil price crisis.

It is expected that Iran and Iraq, two other major oil producers, would be represented at Monday's meeting.

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### KENYA ADOPTS MEASURES TO EASE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

OW042002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 4 Mar 83

["Roundup: Kenyan Government Takes Measures to Surmount Financial Difficulties--by XINHUA correspondent Ye Zhixiong"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, March 4 (XINHUA)--The Kenyan Government has adopted further measures to ease the financial difficulties, and check the growing payments deficit and the worsening foreign exchange shortage.

Addressing a press conference here this morning, Kenyan Financial Minister Arthur Magugu announced the adjustment of the budget of the current fiscal year ending in June. He pointed out "the increasingly difficult economic circumstances facing the nation," and particularly "the adverse and weakening balance of payments and the growing imbalance between government receipts and expenditures." Under the circumstances, the public expenditures in the budget for the remaining months of the current fiscal year cannot be sustained without curtailment. He announced the reduction of government expenditures on both recurrent and development accounts, increases in charges for public, social services and increases in short-term and long-term domestic financial support from non-bank financial institutions and parastatals.

This means that quite a number of development projects including donor-funded projects would be slowed down, some government public services will be curtailed and no new development projects will be started, while priority projects would be kept going and essential social services such as health services will not be disrupted, Minister Magugu explained. He also anticipated that the coming fiscal year 1983-84 would be another difficult financial year.

Kenya is facing its worst balance of payments situation and foreign exchange shortage since its independence in 1963, as a result of rising costs of oil imports, industrial raw materials and equipment and other consumer goods, the drastic decline in export prices for its coffee, tea and other primary produce as well as marked slowdown in capital inflow and sluggish international tourism under the impact of the world economic recession.

Therefore, the current Kenyan financial and economic difficulties are largely a result of the unreasonable international economic order and the shifting of the burden of economic recession by the Western industrial powers.

Kenya's foreign exchange reserves had dropped to merely 2,628 million Kenyan shillings at the end of last January, or 269 million shillings less than that of the last year end. This is the lowest level for the past six years.

To deal with the situation, the Kenyan Government has cut down oil imports by ten percent, restricted imports and encouraged exports, curtailed government expenditures and devaluated the currency by fifteen percent.

Meanwhile, the Kenyan Government has appealed to international financial institutions and friendly countries for emergency financial aid. A donors conference was held in London last October and another in Nairobi last January for this purpose.

It has been disclosed here that the International Monetary Fund has initially promised to provide a stand-by credit of 195 million dollars subject to the formal rectification by the IMF executive board later this month. The World Bank is to sign an agreement with the Kenyan Government later this month, offering 50 million dollars in loans. Britain, the United States, Japan and Canada will provide a total of some 100 million dollars.

However, these donors by no means provide the financial aid without conditions attached. According to the daily NATION of Kenya yesterday, the World Bank has demanded tariff reform and import liberalisation, new budget and interest rate policy and improved debt management, and the IMF also requested immediate suspension of administrative restriction of import licences and readjustment of the exchange rate of the Kenyan shilling.

CSO: 4000/84



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED MINISTERS END KAMPUCHEAN DEBATE

OW041730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (XINHUA correspondent)--The non-aligned foreign ministers' conference concluded its debate on the Kampuchean representation without reaching consensus here this morning.

The Kampuchean issue has been the most controversial one since the foreign ministers began to meet yesterday morning. The Kampuchean seat has been kept vacant since the 1979 Havana summit where Cuba abused the power of chairmanship and imposed a so-called decision on the issue.

In the two-day debate, a total of 64 member states took the floor. A majority of the speakers wanted the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to be represented at the 7th summit and in the movement, while Vietnam, Cuba and few other countries insisted on an opposite stand.

The representatives of Malaysia, Singapore and some other countries also condemned the continued military occupation of Kampuchea. "If our movement is to remain true to the cause of peace and the ideals that we have nurtured and upheld, it can no longer continue to condone such a vile situation as in Kampuchea," said Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Malaysian foreign minister.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach defended his country's aggression against Kampuchea and termed the Heng Samrin regime fostered by Vietnam in Phnom Penh as "a legitimate government." He also wantonly attacked the ASEAN countries who call strongly for restoration of the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the movement.

The Cuban representative also defended the lopsided Havana decision on leaving the Kampuchean seat vacant.

While expressing India's preference for the seating of the Heng Samrin regime, Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, finance minister of host India, said that "the only practical solution is to leave the seat vacant for the time being." He argued that "any other formula would cause deep divisions among us."

During this morning's debate, 12 delegates including Egypt, Sri Lanka, Morocco and Saudi Arabia favored the restoration of the seat of Democratic Kampuchea, while a small number of nations supported the Havana decision.

Meanwhile, Nigeria held that the Kampuchean issue should be settled at the summit and Sierra Leone advocated the setting up of an ad hoc committee which would submit a report on the question of the representation of Kampuchea to the plenary session of the foreign ministers' conference.

Many delegates in their speech pointed out that the debate on the Kampuchean representation involved in essence a struggle to defend and preserve the original principles and norms of the movement. Singapore and some other countries expressed the hope that if the foreign ministers failed to produce a result on the issue, consultations should continue outside the conference.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED SUMMIT, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE LINKED

HK050232 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Mar 83 p 4

["Special to CHINA DAILY" by Ram B.P. Bishwakarma: "Self-Reliant Economy Is Priority"]

[Text] As political independence is incomplete without economic development, it is no wonder that the non-aligned meetings in recent years attached as much importance to economic matters as to political issues.

Today the world is facing a grave economic crisis with the developing countries especially at the brink of bankruptcy. Their low rate of economic growth, rising populations, record unemployment, constant deterioration of trade and consequent deficits in their balance of payment, the financial burden of increased oil prices and their external indebtedness are some of the major factors severely hampering the development efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The first economic challenge to the non-aligned countries is to secure a collective and self-reliant economy. These countries themselves possess considerable financial and industrial resources as well as scientific and technological know-how. For these reasons, it would appear that increased cooperation among themselves is as important as the help of the affluent world in solving the pressing economic problems of the day. At the same time, it could promote cooperation among developing countries themselves and also increase the bargaining strength of the relatively weaker South vis-a-vis the North.

The developing countries had a 1981 trade deficit of \$115.2 billion, so it is regrettable that less than 20 percent of trade (except for Arab oil) is conducted among non-aligned nations and the rest with developed countries, manufactured goods still make up less than 10 percent of the trade.

The non-aligned countries have noted with regret the failure of developed countries, with a few exceptions, to implement their international commitment to transfer 0.7 percent of their GNP for official development assistance to developing countries. In the case of developed countries, the proportion of their bilateral official development assistance going to low income countries has actually declined from about 50 percent in 1965 to a little over one third

in 1970, less than one fifth by 1975 and about one fourth in 1979. It would be difficult to argue that, despite conferences at Arusha, Havana, Caracas, and New Delhi, the cause of economic cooperation among developing countries has made much headway.

The UN strategy for the 60s and 70s did excite some interest but the strategy for the current third decade is taken seriously by hardly anyone. The United States, the biggest donor, is also reluctant to fulfill the commitment of former President Jimmy Carter to aid the development organizations. Failure of the Brandt Commission report and North-South dialogue are other causes of frustration.

The fourth non-aligned summit held at Algiers was a landmark. A result of the initiative taken there, the sixth special session of the UN General Assembly on the establishment of New International Economic Order (NIEO) was convened in 1974. The non-aligned nations, for their part, have pledged themselves to make every effort, in collaboration with other developing countries, to strive for international cooperation in the establishment of the NIEO.

Their ability to repay declined even as the indebtedness of the developing countries reached \$622 billion at the end of 1982, an addition of \$96 billion in just one year. Non-oil producing countries held \$520 billion of the debt. Last year alone they were due to pay \$60 billion as interest.

The increasing protectionism of developed countries, notably the U.S. and West European countries is another challenge to the non-aligned countries. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia and other developing countries are clear victims of the Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA). Their only competitive industrial products, textiles and shoes, are not permitted to enter the developed countries' market beyond certain limits. Imposing quotas, under the pretext of Gatt Safeguard Clause 18, the developed countries really don't intend to share the world market with these countries. The recent China-U.S. textile trade dispute can be cited as an example.

The Non-aligned Movement has always raised its voice for its economically weaker partner, the Least Developed Countries (LDC). LDN nations of 280 million people remain out of the mainstream of world economic activities. The Havana declaration also expressed strong concern about the disruptive effects of deficits in their balance of payment positions and sharp increases in their external debt. It recommended the UN provide urgent aid for them. In their own programme, they called upon non-aligned nations to exercise collective self-reliance and cooperation in paying attention to the special difficulties of LDC. At the first world conference on LDN held in Paris in 1981, King Birandra of Nepal gravely expressed concern over the millions of suffering humanity.

After the Havana summit, the World Bank also, in its annual report for 1981, emphasized the need for more LDC aid to enable them to develop the skills to produce products with which to compete in the world market. The actual aid the LDC received in 1980, according to an UNCTAD report, was only \$3.5 billion.

The non-aligned summit conferences since 1964 have also emphasized the right of land-locked countries (LLC) to free access to the sea. The Cairo summit and UNCTAD also adopted this recommendation. One of the positive recommendations of the Non-alignment Movement was the establishment of a UN special fund for subsidizing additional transport costs of the land-locked developing countries. It has appealed to the member countries of the international community, the developed and developing donor countries, to make generous contributions to this special fund.

The basic economic objectives of the Non-aligned Movement and South-South cooperation are the same: Establishment of a new international economic order and attainment of collective self-reliance. China also on various occasions has expressed her wish to see these countries stand on their own feet and to develop cooperation with Third World countries.

The non-aligned summit conference can play a very significant role in exploring other possible areas of cooperation based upon their respective needs. Thus, the forthcoming seventh non-aligned summit conference in New Delhi can be taken as a further positive step in pursuance of their cherished goal to achieve economic independence and collective self-reliance.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING PROLONGED

OW050218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The non-aligned foreign ministers conference adjourned here at midnight with no conclusion reached on the issue of the representation of Kampuchea in the movement.

The conference scheduled to wind up this evening is to be resumed at 15:00 tomorrow.

The debate on the issue, which has been the most contentious among all the items on the agenda of the two-day conference, came to an end at the morning session today. But the foreign ministers still had to draw a conclusion on the issue as it had been agreed that there should be no debate on the issue at the summit conference slated to begin on March 7.

During the afternoon session, the ministers agreed to recommend to the summit the admission of the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu as full members of the movement, and of Antigua and Barbuda as observer and the Dominican Republic as a guest member state.

The political committee constituted during the conference has been discussing various suggestions that have been made to improve and strengthen the political portion of the draft declaration of the summit, and has set up an open ended drafting committee.

The economic committee has begun paragraph by paragraph consideration of the economic portion of the draft declaration of the summit, to which a series of amendments have been tabled.

The committee heard a report given this afternoon by Farouq Sobhan, chairman of the Group of 77, on the harmonisation of the action program of the non-aligned countries and the group's Caracas program of action for economic cooperation among the developing countries.

It is learned that because of the trouble over the Kampuchean issue, several other items on the agenda including the composition of the coordinating bureau, have not been disposed of either.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED COMMITTEES CONTINUE WORK

OW051428 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--The political and economic committees of the non-aligned conference this morning continued deliberation on recommended modification to the draft declaration prepared for the summit by host India.

As the general discussions were over yesterday, the political committee today discussed the draft's sections concerning the Indian Ocean, Palestine, Lebanon and the situation in the Middle East as well as Comoros' demand for recovery of Mayotte, an isle remaining under the control of France.

In regard to making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, a working group under the chairmanship of India was set up, which is composed of states of the region including Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Democratic Yemen, Mauritius, Oman, Tanzania and Malagasy. Yugoslavia and Zambia have also been invited to join the group.

A conference spokesman said that an open-ended drafting group under the political committee was set up last night. The group has discussed various suggestions to improve and strengthen the political portion of the draft declaration as well as the democratization of decision-making in international relations.

The economic committee is considering the sections in the economic portion of the draft declaration about the world economic situation, the role of non-alignment in the establishment of a new international economic order, and a number of specific fields. It has discussed cooperation in raw materials, the finance, science and technology, food and agriculture and the building of institutional infrastructure for future cooperation.

CSO: 4000/81



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CEAUSESCU REMARKS ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

OW051102 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Mar (XINHUA)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today expressed the hope that the coming non-aligned countries conference would remove contradictions and antagonisms.

Speaking at a meeting of all Romania grassroots cadres summing up their work, he also hoped that the non-aligned summit would strengthen cooperation in the struggle for checking arms race, establishing a new international economic order and new equal relations in international life, and would chart a new prospect and scale of struggle for the non-aligned movement.

Ceausescu stressed that all problems including conflicts in various regions of the world should be resolved through negotiations and the use of force or army must be abandoned.

He said that the current worldwide economic-political difficulties are the result of big powers' policies and the result of certain countries' disregarding of the norms governing international relations and their resorting to oppressive and sanction measures in the economic field. All these have led to the tightening of international economic relations, producing an unfavorable influence on the whole world life. Therefore the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries and the Non-aligned Movement can play an important role. "We must exert all our efforts to strengthen the cooperation and unity between these countries," he said.

Referring to the European situation, he said that it is a question of vital importance to Europe to stop the deployment of the new missiles and dismantle and destroy the existing missiles. Ceausescu once again called for the disbanding of the two military blocs--the NATO and the Warsaw bloc.

On Romania's national defense, he said that the Romanian Army today can outstandingly fulfill its duty of defending the revolutionary fruits, the country's independence and sovereignty. The Romanian president pointed out that under any circumstances, the army must serve the people, work and live together with the people. Only thus can the army win victory in defending the fatherland at any time. To defend the fatherland is the duty of the people of the whole country. This task can be victoriously fulfilled only when it is jointed by the entire people, he added.

CSO: 4000/81



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UGANDA DENOUNCES GUERRILLAS' THREAT TO ENVOYS

OW050248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Kampala, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The Ugandan Government today said that the anti-government guerrillas' warning to diplomats to leave the country is but a desperate attempt to murder innocent people.

In a statement, the first official reaction to the guerrillas' warning, issued here this afternoon, the Ministry of Internal Affairs said that many guerrillas have recently fallen into the hands of the Uganda security forces while others are on the run. Their operating areas are now restricted only in small and isolated parts of Luwero District, north of Kampala. Their warning to diplomats to leave Uganda is "nothing but a desperate and intentional plot to murder innocent people."

The National Resistance Army (NRA) of former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, the anti-government guerrilla group, said in a statement yesterday that all diplomats and other foreigners should leave Uganda immediately. Otherwise their lives would be in danger.

The NRA statement came less than 24 hours after anti-government guerrillas attacked on a political rally by the ruling Uganda People's Congress on March 2d at Bwayise Trading Center five kilometres north of Kampala. The guerrillas gunned down eight people including two policemen. The NRA claimed responsibility for the incident.

This is the second such warning issued by the NRA. For the past two years, since President Oboto returned to power in elections, guerrilla groups have sent several similar letters to diplomats in Kampala.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO USSR

OW051156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 4 (XINHUA)--Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski ended his two-day visit to the Soviet Union and left here today after talks with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko on bilateral relations and urgent international questions, first of all the consolidation of European peace and security.

A joint communique issued at the end of their talks said that Olszowski stressed that "the fraternal alliance with the USSR, the participation of the Polish People's Republic in the Warsaw Treaty, the mutually beneficial cooperation within the framework of the council for mutual economic assistance, cooperation and friendship with the socialist states are an indestructible basis of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic."

The communique condemned the United States for "continuing attempts at interfering in the internal affairs" of Poland and pursuing the policy of economic sanctions against the country.

The communique stressed that "the Polish internal affairs are solely within Poland's competence and will, as until now, be resolved only by its own self."

Referring to the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, the two sides "have expressed concern over the fact that the stand of the USA blocks the talks as before and is calculated not on reaching an honest and fair agreement, but the implementation by all means of the NATO's decision on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe."

During the visit, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Nikolay Tikhonov received Olszowski in the Kremlin yesterday.

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MALAYSIA'S SHAFIE ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

OW)61841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Mar (XINHUA)—Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazli Bin Shafie said here this afternoon that the three ASEAN countries were "quite satisfied" with the outcome of the debate on the issue of Kampuchea's representation during the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference, as the question has now been kept "alive" to be further examined.

Another gain with which the ASEAN countries felt satisfied, was that the debate "put Cuba and Vietnam in the dock, making them appear as bad guys walking around with black clouds overhead," Shafie declared.

He told a press conference in the media centre here that the ASEAN and many other nonaligned countries have succeeded in making the question a focus at the foreign ministers' conference.

"An increasing number of members shared the ASEAN views and held what Cuba did in unseating Democratic Kampuchea is improper and illegal," he added.

As it was impossible to achieve a consensus, the foreign ministers yesterday evening agreed that "the coordinating bureau of the movement, acting in the capacity of an ad hoc committee, be charged to examine the question further, taking into account all suggestions made during the debate, and to make a recommendation thereon to the meeting of foreign ministers to be held in 1985."

Malaysia, the foreign minister noted, put forward the only major suggestion at the conference for the examination of "the criteria and procedure on unseating, suspending or expelling a member of the movement" and the discussion of this suggestion is implied in what was agreed upon by the foreign ministers yesterday.

He pointed out that one of the reasons why Cuba had been able to impose on the Havana summit its unilateral decision to unseat Democratic Republic had something to do with the absence of explicit and strict criteria and procedure.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'VODK' ON DK SEAT AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW071709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)--The deprivation of Democratic Kampuchea's right to attend the 7th Non-Aligned Summit violates the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

This was contained in an open letter from the Kampuchean people to the 7th Non-Aligned Summit.

Cuba, the letter said, deprived Democratic Kampuchea of its right to attend the summit at the previous Non-Aligned Summit by making a unilateral decision regardless of the views of most non-aligned countries.

It pointed out: "India's refusal to invite Democratic Kampuchea to attend the New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit is an illegal action which is unacceptable to the entire Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchea."

"Democratic Kampuchea, a legitimate member of the Non-Aligned Movement, has the right to attend the New Delhi Summit," it said.

The letter warned that this question not only relates to Kampuchea but also to other member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, medium and small countries in particular, as well as the future of the movement itself. Vietnam's aggression against the independent and sovereign Kampuchea constituted a brutal violation of the non-aligned principles. Should the Soviet Union and Vietnam be allowed to trample these principles, what practical purpose is the Non-Aligned Movement to serve?

The letter believed that most of the non-aligned countries in the world will hold aloft the banner of the Non-Aligned Movement and defend the principles of the movement, independence and sovereignty of medium and small countries and world peace. The letter said the Kampuchean armed forces and people and the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will make efforts to this end too.

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'XINHUA' ON OBSTACLES IN SINO-SOVIET TALKS

OW071229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 7 Mar 83

["Commentary: On 'The Theory of No Discussion About Problems Concerning Third-Countries"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA)--XINHUA correspondent Tang Tianri in a commentary today points out that what the Soviet Union has done in Kampuchea and Afghanistan and the presence of Soviet troops along the Sino-Mongolian border are in essence detrimental to the interests, and threaten the security of many other countries including China.

The commentary says what China wants to discuss with the Soviet Union about these countries will by no means relate to their "internal affairs" but is aimed at removing the obstacles on the road toward the normalization of relations between the two.

The commentary refutes a "PRAVDA" report and the remarks by a Soviet vice foreign minister on March 3 that the Sino-Soviet consultations will not concern third countries.

The commentary says the Kampuchea issue is created by Vietnam, with the support of Soviet-made tanks and artillery. The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea was carried out soon after the signing of a Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of "friendship and cooperation," a military alliance pact in essence. The bulk of the weapons, military equipment and supplies used by Vietnam in its aggressive war in Kampuchea are supplied by the Soviet Union. Without Soviet backing, Vietnam won't be able to wage a war of aggression in Kampuchea, and hence no Kampuchea issue. Soviet support for Vietnam in Kampuchea has from the beginning gone beyond the framework of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. It has placed Democratic Kampuchea, a third country other than the Soviet Union and Vietnam, under the military occupation of a foreign power, undermined peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region, endangering the security of many other countries in this region including the ASEAN states and China. It is a matter of course that these countries have expressed their concern, anxiety and opposition. As China's security is threatened, how can the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union be realized if they don't touch the Kampuchea issue in the Sino-Soviet negotiations?

The commentary goes on to say that the Afghanistan issue is created by the Soviet Union in a direct surprise attack. Up to now, 100,000 Soviet troops are still controlling the cities, towns and major communication points throughout Afghanistan. The Soviet military occupation of that country was the first instance of the Soviet [Union] occupying a sovereign state outside its "big family" by sheer means of invading troops. This aggression has obstructed peace in the South Asian region and threatened the security of many countries in this region including China. This is yet another obstacle in the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union. Hence, to realize this normalization of relations, the Chinese side will by all means discuss this problem with the Soviet side.

The commentary says, the Soviet troops in Mongolia are part of the Soviet troops deployed near China's border areas. They make China the target of their attacks and seriously threaten the security of China and countries in the Far East. Therefore, the Soviet military buildup in Mongolia has gone far beyond the scope of the bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Mongolia and constitutes another obstacle to the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations. How can such a problem not be touched in the Sino-Soviet talks on normalization of relations?

Now, the commentary says, when China demands the Soviet authorities take measures to change this situation, the Soviet vice-foreign minister described the above-mentioned issues as "problems concerning third countries" and called out for "no interference in problems concerning third countries." Such an attitude can be only interpreted as an attempt to create pretext to side-step these problems, if it is not designed to continue the threat against the security of China and other countries.

It points out that the Soviet authorities had time and again discussed with other countries "problems concerning third countries." From 1959 to 1977, leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States held many summit talks and at least in seven of those talks they discussed problems of Germany, Berlin, Indochina, Middle East and Europe which all concern third countries. The Soviet Union and the United States are now negotiating in Geneva on the Euromissile issue which concerns Britain, France, West Germany and many other European countries. This very Soviet vice-foreign minister himself discussed the Kampuchean issue with officials of Thailand and some other countries during his recent visit to some Southeast Asian countries.

The essence of these problems, the commentary says, is that these problems "concerning third countries," which need to be discussed at the Sino-Soviet talks on normalization relations, all stem either from the use of military force by the Soviet Union or by other country under Soviet support, or from the Soviet deployment of armed forces in other countries. They constitute a grave threat to the security of China in particular and the peace and stability of Asia and the world as a whole. China by no means attempts to interfere in the "internal affairs" of the countries concerned, but only hopes to remove obstacles and push forward the process of normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations.

If the Soviet authorities cherish the sincerity to promote the Sino-Soviet relations, they should take real steps to clear up the obstacles to normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations instead of adopting a perfunctory manner, the commentary concludes.

CSO: 4000/84



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED MEMBERS CALL FOR END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW082327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Mar (XINHUA)--Many delegates in their speeches during the first two days of the 7th non-aligned summit strongly appealed to Iran and Iraq to put an end to their 30-month military conflict.

This appeal was first made by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the summit conference, in her inaugural speech yesterday.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said the continuation of the war of the two Gulf countries "only leads to further losses of life and property, and an exacerbation of tension which could easily be exploited by the great powers." He strongly appealed to both countries "to demonstrate the much-needed flexibility and statesmanship to make a negotiated settlement possible."

President Sekou Toure of Guinea said that the future of the Middle East largely depends upon the settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. He requested the summit to voice a strong appeal to both sides to cease fire immediately, begin negotiations and settle the conflict peacefully.

President Petar Stambolic of the presidency of Yugoslavia pointed out the war has not only "inflicted enormous losses on both countries," but also "poses a serious threat to peace and stability in the broader region of the Middle East" and causes "harm" to the movement. He urged non-aligned countries to exert their utmost efforts to put an end to the hostilities between the two countries.

In order to help bring the warring parties to the negotiating table, Indira Gandhi has held talks with a number of heads of state on this problem to find an amicable solution, according to sources here.

However, the delegations of Iran and Iraq have reportedly continued to attack each other. The Iranians have distributed an anti-Iraq pamphlet to newsmen and the Iraqis submitted a draft resolution to the political committee demanding the suspension of Iran from the Non-aligned Movement.

A working group is conducting consultations on how to reflect the common desire of the summit meeting in the paragraphs of the final declaration.

Observers here believe that new efforts would be made by the movement though the previous mediation of the good-will mission of the Non-aligned Movement has not succeeded so far.



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED LEADERS URGE ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW082335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Mar (XINHUA)--Leaders of the non-aligned countries made a common plea for pushing ahead the economic cooperation to cope with the serious consequences of the worsening world economic situation.

During today's session of the summit, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said economic cooperation among developing countries constituted the starting point in promoting cooperation between North and South. "Individually, we cannot cope with policies charted by other international communities which enjoy many privileges as a result of having reached an advanced stage of development," he said.

Referring to the developing countries' huge debts and drops in the trade volume and the economic growth rate in the non-oil-producing developing countries, he called upon member states to adopt necessary policy measures to implement the Caracas program of action of May 1981, and the economic program program of action issued by the fifth summit at Colombo.

The Kuwait Amir said, "The advanced industrialized countries are escalating the price war and endeavoring to reduce the price of oil produced by the Third World countries." As a result, he said, the oil-producing countries' ability to support the non-oil-producing countries and the liberation movements would be reduced.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid said the pressing task before the movement was to strive to evolve a new international economic order.

He emphasized the need for initiating the North-South negotiation. "There can never be peace and security unless the exploitation of the Third World is ended," he said.

A member of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh H.M. Ershad said, "There is an imperative need to intensify cooperation among the developing countries."

The president spoke of the impact of the deteriorating international economic situation on the developing countries. He said the stagflation in industrialized countries has led to stagnation in the economic development of the developing countries. High interest rates have raised the cost of borrowing and a continued fall in the prices of exports of the developing countries has put a severe strain on their economies, he said.

While calling on the member states to make efforts for the establishment of the new international economic order, Niger President Seyni Kountche warned the summit against interested powers to create divisions among the members.

Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop bitterly attacked the United States for manipulating world financial institutions to discriminate against countries it disliked, apart from interfering in the internal affairs of many countries including El Salvador and Grenada.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, he said, should operate on the basis of nondiscrimination and universally acceptable criteria in their allocation of funds.

He urged the establishment in the movement of a watchdog committee to supervise the operation and processing of multinational financial institutions.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SFRY'S STAMBOLIC ADDRESSES NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW081209 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 7 (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia considers that the way out of the present situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan can be found in the withdrawal of foreign troops and the prohibition of outside interference.

This was expressed in an address made by Petar Stambolic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the general debate at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit here this afternoon.

Speaking about the situation in Asia, the Yugoslav leader said, "With regard to the crises caused by foreign interventions in Southeast and Southwest Asia, our position is clear and principled. We have recognized the legality of the government of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by Prince Sihanouk, one of the founders of our movement. We consider that a way out of the present situation can be found in a political solution which must include the withdrawal of foreign troops and cessation of any foreign interference, so as to enable the Kampuchean people to freely and sovereignly determine the course of its further development."

He said, "It is of crucial importance also for the solution of the problem of Afghanistan to enable its people to freely decide its fate, which implies the withdrawal of foreign military forces, prohibition of outside interference and return of refugees. We welcome every constructive effort towards this end, and particularly appreciate the good offices of the secretary-general of the United Nations."

"We consider that, at this gathering of ours as well, we should reassert our full support for the right of the Korean people to peaceful reunification, without foreign interference, including the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea."

"Intensified bloc rivalry in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf calls for additional efforts for implementing the United Nations decisions on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace."

Referring to the Middle East situation, he said, "A just and enduring solution is not possible without the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab

territories occupied since 1967 and the realization of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on the national soil."

Speaking about the situation in South Africa, the Yugoslav president said: "It is necessary to return the entire question of Namibia to the United Nations, to cease the support extended to the racist regime in Pretoria by the West and to prevent this question from being involved in bloc rivalry and confrontation."

He also expressed deep concern over the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. He said, "This is a war in which all lose and no one wins. That is why utmost efforts are required, primarily on the part of non-aligned countries, so as to put an end to hostilities and begin peace negotiations, in compliance with the legitimate interests of both countries, the charter of the United Nations and decisions of the non-aligned gatherings."

Turning to economic problems, he said: "The international economic crisis is continuously deepening. It is of a structural character and, therefore, cannot be resolved by minor adjustments of the existing international economic system."

The Yugoslav president said, "The international economic situation and the critical situation of the majority of the developing countries call for an ever greater degree of self-reliance and mutual co-operation."

He continued: "In this context, close co-ordination and harmonization of programmes of mutual co-operation among the non-aligned countries and the group of 77 is essential."

He concluded, "Yugoslavia will, by pursuing Tito's path, continue to render its full contribution towards strengthening the role of the policy of non-alignment and asserting it in the contemporary world."

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PLO SPOKESMAN HOLDS NEW DELHI PRESS CONFERENCE

OW082352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (XINHUA)--The Palestine Liberation Organization will continue fighting although the war has been one of the longest in human history, PLO spokesman Abu Mayzar said here today.

Speaking at a press conference at the media center of the Non-Aligned Summit here, Mayzar said that PLO fighters are ready to "die for freedom" and the resistance will continue on the battlefronts in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

While appreciating the Fes peace plan adopted by the Arab League Summit, Mayzar criticized the U.S. Middle East plan as one not for peace because, he said, it does not recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people, including those to return to their homeland and establish their own independent state.

He also appreciated late Soviet leader Brezhnev's call for an international conference on the Middle East problem.

He stressed what PLO has been seeking is only "a just and lasting peace" in the Middle East, the restoration of the Palestinians' right to establish a sovereign state and the return of Palestinian refugees to their homeland.

He pointed out that the last war launched by Israel was the most atrocious massacre and the Palestinians could never "let it pass unpunished." The Israeli troops must withdraw from Lebanon without preserving any of the gains Tel Aviv had reaped during the Lebanon war, he added.

He reiterated PLO's proposal advanced in Arafat's speech at the plenary session yesterday that a committee chaired by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi be created by the Non-Aligned Movement to enlarge its role in promoting the Palestine cause.

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED LEADERS CALL FOR GLOBAL ECONOMIC TALKS

OW091958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Mar (XINHUA)—Leaders of the non-aligned countries renewed the call for launching global negotiations to resolve major international economic problems.

This is the second time that non-aligned countries called for negotiations with the North since the Cancun summit in 1981.

Addressing the plenary session today, Pakistan President Ziaul Haq said, "We must not let the present stalemate in the global negotiations turn into permanent deadlock." He suggested that this summit should set up a committee of experts entrusted with the task of shaping the proposals and approaches leading to a constructive dialogue with countries of the North.

Ziaul Haq urged industrialized countries to collectively dismantle all barriers to free trade, evolve by common agreement an orderly and equitable system of debt management and simplify modalities with the South in starting global negotiations.

King of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuk considered global negotiations to be essential for bridging the enormous gaps between nations. He said that because of the interdependence of the international economy, talks on a mutually acceptable basis would benefit all nations, developed and developing alike. They will also lead to "a more stable world order, reducing the scope for tension and friction", he added.

President of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka urged that technology be transferred from industrialized nations to Third World countries and the economic security of the developing countries ensured within the framework of global negotiations.

He also urged the international financing bodies to help the developing countries.

Prime Minister of Jamaica Edward Seaga said the worsening economic situation in the developing countries, non-oil-producing countries in particular, made

it necessary to restructure the present financial and monetary system. He called on the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to take measures to relieve the developing countries of their financial difficulties.

Some other speakers pinned their hope on the forthcoming session of UNCTAD. They said united action by the non-aligned and other developing countries would play an important role at UNCTAD.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED LEADERS HOLD 'INTENSE DISCUSSIONS'

OWO91654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Mar (XINHUA)—The heads of state and government attending the 7th non-aligned summit have held separate meetings and had intense discussions among themselves over bilateral issues and questions facing the conference.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had wide-ranging talks yesterday and today with several heads of state and prime ministers on international matters, particularly on the issues of West Asia, the Middle East and Namibia and on the need for a new economic order. She met Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and assured him of the Non-aligned Movement's support in bringing about the withdrawal of foreign troops from his country.

She also met the leaders of Algeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Egypt, Malaysia, Bhutan, Ethiopia and Mauritius.

Gandhi, when meeting with the leaders of Tanzania, Zambia and SWAPO, told them that the movement would devise ways and means to support Namibia to get independence from the racial regime of South Africa.

President General Ziaul Haq of Pakistan today had an hour-long meeting with Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-hk Amene'i.

The two had changed views on bilateral and regional matters including the situation of Afghanistan.

General Ziaul Haq also had a series of meetings today with other heads of delegations, including the kings of Nepal and Bhutan, the presidents of Maldives and Tanzania.

It was said that General Ziaul Haq and King Birendra of Nepal had reviewed progress made in the efforts to promote regional cooperation among South Asian nations.

U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar also had intense contacts and discussions with several leaders. They chiefly touched upon the situation of Afghanistan and the effort of the UN representatives to work out a political solution on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops.



Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, last night met the Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, their first meeting since the PLO leader left Beirut for Tunisia. 'Arafat had reportedly informed Al-Jumayyil on the Palestinians readiness to do everything in their power to help accelerate Israeli pullout from the occupied territory of Lebanon.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ZIAUL HAQ, PHAM VAN DONG, OTHERS VIEW AFGHAN CRISIS

OWO91718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--An energetic appeal for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and for a political solution of the Afghan issue was made by many heads of state or government in the past three days' general debate of the seventh non-aligned summit here.

The presidents of Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka, Zambia and Kenya, the king of Nepal and the prime minister of Malaysia were among those who stressed the need to terminate foreign military intervention in Afghanistan.

In his speech this afternoon, Pakistan President Ziaul Haq stressed, "The essential elements of a peaceful settlement of the Afghan crisis are the withdrawal of foreign forces, the restoration of the non-aligned and independent status of Afghanistan, the acceptance of the right of the Afghan people to choose their own social, economic and political system and the voluntary return to their homes of the Afghan refugees under conditions of safety and honor."

He said, "This is a framework that has received the overwhelming support of the United Nations, the Islamic conference and, indeed, the Non-aligned Movement itself. It is within these parameters that Pakistan is engaged in sincere efforts to achieve a political settlement of the Afghan problem, and is now associated in the process of indirect negotiations through the intermediary of the UN Secretary-General's personal representative on Afghanistan."

Petar Stambolic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in his address on March 7 said that the crisis in South-west Asia was caused by foreign intervention. The solution of the problem of Afghanistan, he said, "implies the withdrawal of Foreign Ministry [as received] forces, prohibition of outside interference and return of refugees."

King Birendra of Nepal yesterday raised a strong voice of protest against foreign intervention in Afghanistan.

President of Zambia Kenneth D. Kaunda on March 7 called for an urgent political solution of the Afghanistan problem on the basis of the unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, and non-aligned status of the country.

Daniel Arap Moi, president of Kenya, was of the view that "this Non-aligned Movement has no alternative but to demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan."

Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, expressed the "determined support" for the Kabul regime while Cuban President Fidel Castro described developments in Afghanistan "as an expression of the Afghan people's right to request solidarity assistance to be protected from external aggression that was rekindling and manipulating the internal conflict."

CSO: 4000/81

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UK'S FOREIGN MINISTER PYM STRESSES ALLIED UNITY

OW100814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] London, March 9 (XINHUA)--British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym today called on the Western alliance to continue their unity in negotiations with the Soviet Union over nuclear weapons.

He pointed out that any real progress in arms reduction talks is dependent upon continuing allied unity and on Moscow's readiness to work towards agreement.

Speaking at the annual banquet of the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association here tonight, Pym said that allied unity so far in the approach to the issue of intermediate-range nuclear force has already brought the Soviet Union to the negotiating table. But when the allies failed to act in a coordinated way--as happened over the Soviet gas pipeline crisis last autumn--they were "at sixes and sevens," he said.

Referring to the Middle East, Pym said that the next few weeks will be crucial in the search for peace in the region. Without realism and flexibility on the part of those directly involved no progress could be made, he indicated.

The central realities, he said, are that the Palestinians have a right to self-determination and the Israelis will not agree to anything that compromises their security.

He also called for effort to get the world economy moving once more in the right direction.

The foreign secretary described the need for movement on the economic front and progress in nuclear arms negotiations as two major issues for 1984.

(SO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'VODK' SAYS SRV, USSR DEFEATED IN NEW DELHI

OW101210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA)--Hanoi and Moscow suffered a heavy political defeat though they had stopped Democratic Kampuchea's attendance of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit, radio Democratic Kampuchea said today.

The foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries proposed March 5 that the 7th summit give no further consideration to the question of the representation of Kampuchea and that the issue be examined by the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries.

In a statement issued March 8, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government said many non-aligned countries have seen through the expansionist nature of Vietnam and the Soviet Union and demanded the restoration of the legitimate seat of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government at the non-aligned summit, the statement said.

The statement believed most non-aligned countries will continue their efforts to restore Democratic Kampuchea to the Non-Aligned Movement and to support the Kampuchean people and their coalition government against the Vietnamese occupation troops.

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED COMMITTEES PREPARE DRAFT DECLARATION

OW111714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--The Non-aligned Summit entered its final stage as it concluded its general debate this afternoon to be reopened at 10:00 this evening.

As the draft declaration to be submitted to it for approval might not be completed in time, conference sources said that the summit is likely to extend to tomorrow morning. The summit is scheduled to take five days and end today.

At its last plenary session this morning, the summit heard statements made by 10 other heads of delegations—three member states, two observer countries and five observer international bodies and national liberation organizations.

In the political committee, work is being focused on the Iran-Iraq war, the venue of the next summit and the phrasing of the final section of the political portion of the declaration. Consultations on these three questions are still going on at different levels.

The political committee has so far cleared sections on many questions including the situation in South Africa, West Sahara, the Indian Ocean as a peace zone, Mauritius' sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia Island, Palestine, Lebanon, the Middle East, Southeast Asia; Southwest Asia, Korea, Europe, the Mediterranean and Cyprus.

The question of demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and Mauritius' claim to Diego Garcia was one of the most tasking problems after Afghanistan and Kampuchea. It was solved after Sri Lanka, Singapore, Pakistan and Yugoslavia succeeded in persuading Mauritius into accepting the separation of its claim to the island from the demilitarization of the zone. Mauritius' demand is now written in the passage on decolonization.

The inclusion of a section on peaceful unification of Korea was accepted after it was agreed that the text of the section should be based on a similar section in the document adopted by the coordinating bureau meeting in Havana last June.

In the economic committee, while work is generally smooth on the greater part of the matters in the economic portion, consultations are still going on on a number of important questions.

As for the composition of the coordinating bureau, the conference spokesman told reporters this evening, it has been agreed that the membership of the bureau will be expanded from 36 to 66 with 31 seats for Africa, 23 for Asia, 10 for Latin America and two for Europe. It has also been agreed that the membership can be further increased with new applications.

CSO: 4000/81

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BEIJING REVIEW' DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA, PRC-USSR TALKS

REF40643 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 11, 14 Mar 83 p -

"Notes From the Editors" column by international editor Mu Youlin: "The Kampuchean Issue and Sino-Soviet Consultation"]

[Text] Some people think the Kampuchean issue has no direct bearing on the Soviet Union and therefore should not be discussed at the second round of Sino-Soviet consultations currently being held in Moscow. Would you comment on it?

The Soviet backing for the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea is regarded in China as one of the obstacles to the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union. Understandably, China hopes that this will be removed with other obstacles.

As we know to all, the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea is now four years old. The Hanoi authorities invaded and occupied Kampuchea with support from Moscow. Vietnamese troops are still fighting the patriotic Kampuchean resistance forces in Kampuchea, creating frictions along the Kampuchean-Thai border and continuously carrying out armed provocations in the Chinese border areas.

And I have seen at war for many years. Vietnam's economy is in shambles and the Vietnamese people live in dire poverty. The 100,000 Vietnamese invading troops cannot carry on without support and assistance from the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is understandable to assert that the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is entirely in line with the Soviet Union.

It is clear to all that if the Soviet Union ceased its support of Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and used its influence, it could urge Vietnam to pull out all its troops from Kampuchea. Then, peace and stability in Indochina and southeast Asia could be guaranteed. The Vietnamese people, who have suffered from war for several decades, could recuperate, rebuild their economy and live a better life.

From the point of view of the Soviet Union, if it really wanted to develop friendly relations with China, it should urge Vietnam to pull out its troops from Kampuchea. Otherwise, the Sino-Vietnamese border, relations between China and Vietnam will be further strained and this will inevitably lead to the deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations.



Therefore, we hope that in order to remove obstacles to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, the problem of total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea will first be solved.

In a recent statement, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said: If the Vietnamese Government should decide to announce a withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea, the Chinese side would be willing, after the withdrawal of the first batch of Vietnamese troops, to resume negotiations with Vietnam for the normalization of relations between the two countries. And along with the withdrawal of more Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the Chinese side would take practical steps to improve its relations with Vietnam.

We are of the opinion that a substantial progress in Vietnamese troop withdrawal will help restore normal Sino-Soviet relations.

China is open and aboveboard on the Kampuchean issue. It seeks no self-interest, neither will it take Kampuchea as its own sphere of influence. China takes the lead in opposing Vietnam's acts of aggression for no other reason than upholding justice.

The Chinese Government has solemnly declared that it is willing to make a joint commitment with other countries to refrain from any form of interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, to respect the independence, neutrality and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, and to respect the result of the Kampuchean people's choice made through a genuinely free election to be held under UN supervision.

At present, the second round of consultations between the vice-foreign ministers of China and the Soviet Union are being held in Moscow. We sincerely hope for a resumption of normal relations with the Soviet Union, because it conforms with the fundamental interest of the peoples of the two countries and other peoples in the world. We hope that all obstacles to this end will be removed. The Soviet Union is urged to take concrete actions. While talking about improving relations, one should not continue to threaten the security of the other side.

CSO: 4000/88

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SEVENTH NONALIGNED SUMMIT ENDS IN NEW DELHI

OW121122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1020 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--The Seventh Non-aligned Summit, the largest of its kind in the non-alignment history, successfully closed here today after adopting its political and economic declarations.

The closing session began at 10:40 in the morning under the chairmanship of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, who is current chairman of the movement.

Originally scheduled to close yesterday, the summit had to extend due to necessity of further consultations on issues like the Iran-Iraq conflict and the venue of the next summit to which it is closely related.

The conference bureau held a closed meeting which lasted from 10 p.m. yesterday to three o'clock this morning.

After hours of extended consultations, consensus has it that these matters have been settled with an appeal from Mrs Gandhi to both Iran and Iraq to immediately end "this tragic conflict." As to the venue of the next non-aligned summit, it is agreed that an overwhelming majority of members favored Iraq as the choice, but a final decision on the issue will be left to the next foreign ministers' meeting to be held not later than 1985. The documents adopted at the conference were, among others, the New Delhi message, the political and economic declarations, the action programme for economic cooperation and declaration on collective self-reliance among non-aligned and other developing countries.

Addressing the closing session, Mrs Gandhi said that the last five hectic days of the seventh summit of non-aligned heads of state or government had renewed and reinforced "our friendship and togetherness, our faith and our vision."

Stating that the New Delhi summit has disappointed some of the people who wanted it to "quarrel and divide," Mrs Gandhi said: "We may not agree on everything, but we are of one mind and we must keep together and work together for peace, for development and equality among nations and peoples of men and women of all races and creeds."

"Unity is the best homage we can pay to the farsighted founders of our movement," she said.

She thanked top leaders attending the conference for running it smoothly. She pointed out that the summit as it was, the non-aligned countries were just building their base camp and had to make a long climb before they could attain their objectives and ideals. [Sentence as heard]

The success of the movement, she added, lay in the courage and strength of the self-reliance of the non-aligned countries.

CSO: 4000/81

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED SUMMIT ADOPTS 'NEW DELHI MESSAGE'

OW120816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--A meeting of the conference bureau of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit adopted a "New Delhi message" here early this morning, voicing the views of non-aligned countries on major political and economic issues facing the world today. It suggests convening of an international conference on money and finance for development and a comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial system.

It says, "Our world is increasingly turbulent and insecure. International economic relations continue to be characterized by inequality, domination and exploitation. The gravity of the situation is evident in the intensification of the arms race, in the resistance of the strong to the initiatives for change in favour of the weak, in great power involvement in regional conflicts and in the threat of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe.

"Peace and peaceful co-existence, independence, disarmament and development are the central issues of our time. But peace must be based on justice and equality because the intolerable inequality and exploitation established by colonialism and imperialism remain the most important causes of tension, conflict and violence in the world."

It states that the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries, appeal to the great powers to halt the arms race and the resources released by measures of disarmament should be diverted to promote the development of developing countries.

It continues, "The non-aligned countries, want an immediate halt to the drift towards nuclear conflict which threatens not only the well-being of humanity in our times but of future generations as well."

On the world economic situation, it says, the developing countries are specially vulnerable, it has led to enormous balance of payments deficits, mounting debt burdens and worsening terms of trade due to the steep fall in their commodity prices and to the sharp rise in the prices of industrial products which they have to import. "The present crisis has demonstrated the inadequacy of

the existing international economic order to deal with the problems of development. A thorough-going restructuring of this order through a process of global negotiations is necessary. All hurdles must now be overcome so that these negotiations can be launched without delay. Non-aligned countries are committed to strive for the establishment of the new international economic order based on justice and equity."

It points out, "Concurrently, immediate measures must be taken to start a process of recovery and to bring world economy back to the path of sustained growth." "Special emphasis must be placed on enabling developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to solve their acute balance of payments problems without interrupting their development process. At the same time, satisfaction of their basic needs of food and energy, enhanced access to markets and fair prices for commodities must be ensured. Protectionist trends must be reversed and immediate measures to dismantle trade barriers implemented. It is necessary to put an end to unequal exchange between developed and developing countries."

It adds, "We propose the immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, and a comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial system."

It states, "We are deeply concerned about the tensions and confrontations between the great powers and their disturbing effects on non-aligned countries. We are determined to resist economic and political pressures that might be exerted by any great power against small and vulnerable states."

"Urgent political issues," it stresses, "such as the pressing need to restore to the brave Palestinian people who are waging a heroic struggle against Israeli forces, their inalienable right to establish a national sovereign state of their own in accordance with the UN resolutions; the withdrawal of Israel from Jerusalem, from occupied Palestine and Arab territories and from Lebanon, the independence of Namibia to be achieved by the speedy implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435; the need to achieve peace in Central America through political negotiations between the parties concerned, as well as the problems in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and other areas in the world, call for a sincere effort on the part of all countries of the world to resolve them in accordance with the principles of peace and justice, independence and equality." "The people of South Africa are bravely struggling against the obnoxious and oppressive system of racism and apartheid. We reaffirm our solidarity with the African people and their noble cause," it declares.

It concludes, "The crisis which confronts our civilisation today is unprecedented in history. Great tasks call for wise decisions. We appeal to the great powers to give up mistrust, engage in sincere, forward-looking negotiations in a spirit of shared good faith to reach agreement on various disarmament measures and to find a way out of the deepening economic crisis which threatens all of us. Unitedly, the members of the Non-aligned Movement are prepared to do everything in their power to assist in this process."

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED SUMMIT ADOPTS POLITICAL DELEGATION

OW121158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0952 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Leaders of one hundred member states and organizations of the Non-aligned Movement today demanded "a thorough reshaping of international order" in view of the current trends of "the competition for spheres of influence, domination and arms race" in the world.

The leaders made the appeal in a final political declaration adopted this morning at the closing session of their 7th summit.

The document was the result of five hectic days of debate and consultations on the critical problems facing the non-aligned countries and the world as a whole.

The declaration contains some 200 paragraphs in 27 sections covering the role of non-alignment, disarmament, peaceful settlement of disputes, and non-intervention and non-interference in international relations.

It also deals with such outstanding issues as the situation in Southern Africa, Namibia, Indian Ocean, Palestine, Lebanon, the situation in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, Korea, Europe and Latin America.

In a 20-paragraph section on the role of non-alignment, the declaration says, "The non-aligned countries today represent an overwhelming majority of mankind lined together by a shared world vision and perspective that transcends the differences in their social and economic systems."

"The movement," it says, "has consistently struggled for the all-round emancipation of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world. Through the years, despite many obstacles, the movement and policy of non-alignment have achieved significant successes and have continued to play a decisive role in efforts to promote a new world order based on equality, justice and peace."

It points out, "The quintessence of the policy of non-alignment has always consisted of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power

and bloc policies tending to perpetuate the division of the world into blocs." "It rejects all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, overt or covert, and all pressures--political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural--in international relations," the declaration adds.

It goes on to say that in the present-day world, "only a thorough reshaping of the international order" and the pursuit of "a policy of co-existence, détente and cooperation among states" would ensure "lasting peace, security and prosperity for all peoples of the world."

The declaration calls for "general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control."

The leaders of the non-aligned countries strongly condemn apartheid, racial discrimination and colonial tyranny in Southern Africa.

They express their "strong support for the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa led by their authentic representatives--the liberation movements--using all means at their disposal."

The conference also condemns the increased acts of military, political and economic destabilization perpetrated by the South African racist regime against independent neighbouring states and others.

The heads of state or government denounce the continuation of illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime. They pledge to render financial, material, military and other assistance to the heroic struggle waged under the leadership of SWAPO for the liberation of that territory and for the establishment of an independent state of Namibia.

Expressing deep concern over "the extraneous issue of linkage between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola" as insisted upon by one of the Western contact members, the summit stresses that is "totally incompatible with the letter and spirit of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978)."

In peace in the Indian Ocean area, the declaration expresses the determination of the non-aligned states to continue their endeavour towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1971.

The document devotes a total of 24 paragraphs to the questions of Palestine, Lebanon and the situation in the Middle East.

It supports the Palestinian people's struggle to liberate their homeland and recover their inalienable national rights. It affirms that a just and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be established without "the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel" from all the occupied territories and without "the attainment and exercise in Palestine of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people." These rights include the right to return to

self-determination without external interference, and to establish an independent Palestinian state in Palestine.

It also affirms, "the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The declaration condemns Israel for its continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, its acts of repression against the Palestinian people, its illegal establishment of settlements in Palestinian and Arab territories. The support given by the United States to the Israeli entity in all fields, especially the military and political, is also condemned by the conference.

On the question of Lebanon, the summit calls upon "all states to endorse Lebanese efforts to secure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces, whose presence in Lebanon does not have the support of the Lebanese legal authority."

Referring to the problems of Southeast Asia and Southwest Asia, the declaration calls for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan, but it does not specify who are involved in the military invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The passage on Southeast Asia says that there is "the urgent need to de-escalate tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region, including Kampuchea." The passage on Southwest Asia contains an urgent call "for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference."

The declaration gives two paragraphs to the movement's support for "the Korean people's desire to reunify their homeland peacefully and their efforts to achieve this goal free of all foreign interference."

Thirty three paragraphs in the document are about the situation in Latin America. The declaration calls upon the U.S. "to adopt a constructive position in favour of peace and dialogue" to help achieve negotiated solutions to the problems of Central America and appeals to all states in the region "to resolve their problems themselves, free from all external interference." "The conference supported efforts to declare Central America and the Caribbean a zone of peace," it adds.

"The support for the Republic of Argentina's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands" and reopening of negotiations with the United Kingdom in this regard "with the participation and good offices of the secretary-general of the U.N." are reiterated by the conference.

The declaration calls for "preserving the unity of non-aligned countries and for advancing the cause of peaceful settlement of disputes among them" and



calls for all states to adhere to the declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states adopted by the U.N. General Assembly.

On the controversy issue of Iran-Iraq conflict, the conference reached an agreement in the last minute. It was written in the declaration that the conference "expressed appreciation of the work" done by the four non-aligned countries group "aimed at finding a just and honourable solution to this unfortunate conflict."

With regard to the venue of the 8th summit, the declaration says the conference took note that the overwhelming majority of the member countries are in favor of Iraq being the venue, but the final decision in this regard would be taken by a ministerial meeting to be held not later than 1985.

CSO: 4000/31

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED URGES AFGHANISTAN POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

OW121335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--The 7th Non-aligned Summit today repeated its call for a political settlement of the Afghan issue on the basis of foreign troops withdrawal, full respect for Afghanistan's independence and the principle of non-intervention.

Soviet troops have occupied Afghanistan since their invasion in 1979, but the summit didn't name the country.

A political declaration adopted at the closing session of the summit here this morning "reiterated the urgent call...for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference."

The declaration also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor and called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem.

The document demanded that the Afghan people determine their own destiny free from outside interference and that the Afghan refugees' return to their homes be guaranteed.

The declaration supported the constructive steps taken in this regard by the U.N. secretary-general and urged discussions through the intermediary of the secretary-general on an early political settlement of the problem.

The declaration said the summit showed great concern over the Afghan situation and believed the continuation of the situation "poses serious implications for international peace and security."

OS: 400071

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NONALIGNED ON KAMPUCHEAN'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

OW121342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 12 Mar 83

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries today reaffirmed the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion.

The reaffirmation was contained in the political declaration passed at [words indistinct] session of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit.

Reviewing the situation in Southeast Asia, it says that the heads of state or government expressed grave concern over the continued conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as many of the states are members of the Non-aligned Movement. "They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign states and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign states. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region, including Kampuchea."

It states, "They also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which called for the active cooperation of all the parties concerned.

They urged all states in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, they noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all states to give these efforts their fullest support."

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZAPU SAYS NKOMO ZIMBABWE FLIGHT PERSONAL DECISION

OW120254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Harare, March 11 (XINHUA)--Vice president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) Josiah Chinamano said today that Joshua Nkomo's decision to leave the country "was a personal one, based on his assessment of the situation relating to his security. It was not a party decision."

Chinamano said in a statement that patriotic unity remains which forged between ZAPU and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in 1976 and reinforced at independence in 1980, resulting in the formation of a government of national unity and in working together in all departments of government.

Appealing to all Zimbabweans for being calm and peace, he said: "At this critical hour in the short history of our independence, rumor-mongering and spread of alarm and despondency are not in the best interests of our people. It can only produce enormous harm to Zimbabwe and its people."

"Pursuit of unity as an instrument of peace remains our cherished goal, and we believe, as we have believed all along, that it is achievable," he added.

He also announced that in accordance with the constitutional position of ZAPU, vice president takes over as acting president of the party in the absence of the party president.

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### TANZANIA'S NYERERE PLEASED WITH NONALIGNED SUMMIT

(W130941 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 13 Mar 83)

[Text] Dar es Salaam, March 12 (XINHUA)--President Julius Nyerere today expressed his satisfaction with the results of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit when he stopped over in the capital of Seychelles on his way home from New Delhi.

He told reporters in Victoria that the Third World nations attending the summit had possibly for the first time realized the importance and need to develop the North-South cooperation.

According to Radio Tanzania, President Nyerere said that the Third World nations now understood the implication of world economic problems. They would adopt different strategies to intensify their cooperation.

He said that the North-South cooperation was already being built in a number of regions in the Third World. The delegates to the summit also understood the importance for the south to look at the economic problems from the global point of view and not from the selfish northern point of view.

President Nyerere, who had also attended the summit, said that with the non-aligned countries emerging from the summit, it is now the time for taking real actions to promote the North-South talks and cooperation.

He said that over the next three years, the non-aligned countries would build the structure needed to tackle economic problems ahead.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SHARIF MEETS WITH LIBANESE SPECIAL ENVOY

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Washington, March 12 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall today had a 90-minute meeting with Lebanese Foreign Minister Saïd Halim on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

Halim expressed optimism about the solution of the Lebanon issue after the meeting. He said he believed that there is an opportunity for peace in the Middle East and an opportunity for peace in Lebanon. An agreement over the withdrawal of foreign troops, he added.

The Lebanese Minister said he had no plans to meet Israeli Foreign Minister Golda Meir while in Washington. He stressed he came here only to discuss the Lebanese's positions on foreign troops' withdrawal from his country.

Halim also discussed diplomatic sources, said a U.S. official that Lebanon proposed a limited withdrawal proposal. Before his meeting with Marshall, Halim met with U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib and White House officials on the withdrawal issue.

Halim said he will meet Shalizi tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. He also said that these meetings could possibly be followed by U.S.-Lebanese bilateral talks.

U.S. Secretary of State Marshall said he will reportedly meet Halim tomorrow. He also said that President John F. Kennedy is President of the United States.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### FRENCH SOCIALIST MAKE ELECTION COMEBACK

OW140855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Paris, March 14 (XINHUA)--France's ruling Socialist Party made a surprise comeback today in the second and final round of the country's mid-term municipal elections.

Incomplete results of the decisive ballot showed that the socialists and their communist allies would lose control of 20 towns, comfortably within the range of losses "bearable" to the socialist-communist alliance.

The results were a disappointment to the opposition which captured 16 towns in the first round last Sunday and had hoped for a dramatic consolidation of its gains.

Observers were pointed out that socialist candidates had benefited from the turnout of voters who abstained in the first round. The turnout of voters in the second round was reported to be a record 80 percent.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, one of the nine cabinet members re-elected to local posts in today's run-off election, stressed that while the government had "maintained its position." [as received]

Minister of the Interior, Secretary-General Lionel Jospin urged the socialist government to act "quickly and firmly" to cope with the foreign trade deficit and national indebtedness, two fields where France had "fallen down."

Conservative and Christian remained control of half of the 60 big towns and cities they lost to the left in the 1977 city elections.

At the same time, however, the victory belonged to neo-Gaullist leader and former Minister of Defense who won all of the 20 electoral districts in Paris and made significant gains elsewhere in the country.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'AL-AKHBAR' INTERVIEWS BAHRAIN PRIME MINISTER

OW142220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, March 14 (XINHUA)--Bahrain Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Salman al-Khalifah said Egypt was welcome to return to the Arab world.

In an interview with the Egyptian newspaper "AL-AKHBAR" published today, the Bahrain leader said, "We hope that the date of Egypt returning to the ranks of its Arab brothers will come as soon as possible."

He praised Egyptian President Mubarak and said "I don't think the ties between Egypt and Bahrain as well as the ties between Egypt and the Arab nation have broken. As a matter of fact, the relations of the brotherly cooperation have been developing" between them. "We will not allow any force to separate Egypt from us," he stressed.

But he indicated that "the situation has changed and the role played by Egypt in various fields has left a deep impression on us which will lead to the settlement of differences between us brothers." "The atmosphere of the Arab world is developing in the direction of cooperation," he added.

Referring to the external threat to the Gulf region, he noted the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had made it clear that its strategic goal was to press forward to the Gulf. "Therefore," he said, "our foreign policy based on mutual respect and non-interference with each other's internal affairs is to maintain friendly relations with various countries so as to make the Gulf region free of threat."

He also reaffirmed his country's commitment to the Palestinian cause and stressed the importance of Arab unity in the face of the Israeli policy of expansion. "All these require a united Arab position," he said.

EO: 4000784



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### OPEC MINISTERS ANNOUNCE 15 PERCENT OIL PRICE CUT

OW150354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] London, March 14 (XINHUA)--Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries today announced a cut in OPEC benchmark prices by about 15 percent--or from 34 to 29 U.S. dollars a barrel.

The announcement was contained in a communique issued here today at the end of the 67th extra-ordinary ministerial meeting of the organization following seven days of intensive consultations.

It is the first cut since the OPEC started fixing oil prices during the 1973 oil crisis.

Further price cuts may be necessary if non-OPEC producers take new price-cutting actions.

OPEC also set itself a strict overall production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day for the rest of 1983, according to the communique.

The individual production quotas, a problem which took most of the time spent by the OPEC ministers in London during their week-long talks, have been arranged for 12 member-countries, with Saudi Arabia, the biggest oil exporter, undertaking to act as a "swing producer," which would move its output up or down in line with fluctuations to meet market requirements.

At the conference, Yahaya Dikko, presidential adviser on petroleum and energy affairs of Nigeria and head of its delegation, was unanimously re-elected president of the OPEC.

(END)

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MIDDLE EAST OIL MINISTERS ON OPEC DECISION

OW161920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Kuwait, March 16 (XINHUA)--Oil ministers of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates vowed to defend the London OPEC agreement.

Upon returning here last night from London, Kuwaiti oil minister 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Abdi as-Sabah said, "We will spare no effort to defend the London agreement."

Commenting on the London agreement, which cuts oil price by five dollars to 29 dollars a barrel and reduces daily output to 17.5 million barrels, as-Sabah said this was not a failure of the OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries). "We will disappoint the hope of those persons that OPEC will be plunged into confusion by the end of this year," he said.

In Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates' oil minister Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah called on all oil producing countries to be in line with the policy of the OPEC.

He said the OPEC would gradually raise oil price to 30 dollars a barrel in light of the recent development on the oil market.

He also said the OPEC has set up a supervisory committee under his leadership to supervise oil production rates between the OPEC member states and non-OPEC countries. The committee composed of Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia would hold a meeting every month, he added.

Al-'Utaybah finally said he would soon meet the British oil minister in the capacity of the chairman of the committee.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LEBANESE MINISTER CALLS FOR ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

OW151116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 14 (XINHUA)--Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim reiterated here today that Israel must withdraw without delay all its troops from Lebanon.

He also rejected Israel's argument that it must keep its troops in southern Lebanon because the Lebanese Government will not be able to control the security of its territory by its own forces.

"The Lebanese army is capable now to control all the territory of Lebanon," he said after a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. "We in Lebanon are anxious to have the Lebanese army control all the Lebanese territory and call for all non-Lebanese armies and forces to leave Lebanon," he added.

The Lebanese foreign minister was invited here to talks with State Secretary Shultz when Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is in Washington meeting Shultz and President Reagan concerning troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Shamir had come to Washington to seek the U.S. backing of the Israeli position in the deadlocked troop withdrawal negotiations. He hinted in an interview on a TV program here today that Israel wanted U.S. backing for keeping some Israeli forces in Lebanon for two or three years. He said, "Israel wants to have some arrangements by which Israel and Lebanon will 'cooperate' to prevent the coming back of 'terrorists.'"

The United States has called for an early agreement between Israel and Lebanon on troop withdrawal, but U.S. officials have so far declined to comment publicly about these meetings.

The troop withdrawal negotiations have been going on for nearly three months without reaching an agreement.

Shamir will have an additional meeting with Shultz tomorrow.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LAW OF SEA COMMISSION, TRIBUNAL MEET IN JAMAICA

OW161656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Kingston, March 15 (XINHUA)--The Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea held its first meeting here this afternoon with the participation of more than 100 delegations.

The Preparatory Commission was set up by the third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea to prepare for the early functioning of the International Seabed Authority (I.S.A.) and the tribunal. It will draft rules and regulations for the I.S.A. and the tribunal and for pioneer investments for seabed exploitation.

Opening today's meeting, Bernardo Zuleta, special representative of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, read a message of the secretary-general to the Preparatory Commission. The message said that the opening of the commission's work constitutes the beginning of a new stage in the history of the Law of the Sea.

In his welcome address, Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer called on all states to resist the temptation of selective application of the Sea Law Convention and to ensure that all its provisions are applied in a uniform and effective manner.

"Any selective approach is clearly legally and morally inadmissible," he stressed. "We are on the march and our journey did not end in Montego Bay," he declared.

The Commission is expected to meet in regular sessions to organize itself and to prepare a series of draft documents to be adopted by the I.S.A. and the tribunal. The I.S.A. will organize and control all the activities in connection with the exploration and exploitation of the international seabed area. It is to be based in Kingston.

The tribunal will settle disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the convention. It is to be located in Hamburg, West Germany.

The Sea Law Convention was opened for signature at the final session of the third U.N. Sea Law Conference in Montego Bay, Jamaica last December. A total of 123 states and entities have signed the convention, which will remain open for signature for two years.

CSO: 4000/84

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### AFRICAN INDUSTRY CITES UN OFFICIAL ON INVESTMENT

OWI61934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Dakar, March 16 (XINHUA)--Abderrahman Kheni, executive director of the U.N. Industrial Development Organization, called for assistance to Africa in its industrialization.

In an interview with the journal "AFRICAN INDUSTRY" Kheni pointed out that investments in industry in many African countries are very big. However, he said, it should be pointed out that the prices of the equipment and services are too high and their suppliers intend to exert influences on African countries to force them to accept the investments and techniques unsuitable for their conditions.

He said that most of the investments in agriculture were used to develop cash crops for export. Thus, the production of increasingly needed grains has been impaired and industrial development adversely affected.

He said that the current African industrial production accounts for only one percent of the total industrial production all over the world. He added that the second session of the U.N. Industrial Development Organization held in Lima in 1975 set the target at two percent by the year of 2000. But, in consideration of the current situation, to achieve this target is not easy, because the Industrial Development Organization does not have enough fund at its disposal to make the contributions expected by the people to realize the target, he said.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EGYPT'S MUBARAK MEETS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO UN

OWI 198- Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, March 17 (XINHUA)--President Hosni Mubarak today held talks with the visiting U.S. permanent delegate to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick on the peace issue in the Middle East.

Mrs Kirkpatrick, who conveyed to Mubarak a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, told reporters after the meeting that her talks with the president also covered the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the intifada problem with special stress on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

She said that the U.S. administration does not agree to "a new settlements initiative" in the West Bank. She quoted Reagan as saying that new settlements "will not serve the cause of peace."

On the Lebanese situation, Kirkpatrick said that U.S. policy is aimed at establishing a strong and unified Lebanon with no foreign forces on its soil.

The U.S. permanent delegate arrived here today from Israel for a three-day visit.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ASEAN TO STICK TO UN RESOLUTIONS ON KAMPUCHEA

011143 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--The ASEAN countries will "stick to the resolutions of the United Nations and its international conference on Kampuchea calling for total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and restoration of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination."

This was disclosed in a press statement made by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sukho at a news conference here yesterday.

He made this statement in response to an alleged report that the five ASEAN countries--Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore--would hold talks with Vietnam and Laos without participation of either Democratic Kampuchea or the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime.

Sitthi said: "We in ASEAN maintain our principle of consensus on whatever we discuss. We keep all options open for peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean conflict but we stick to the United Nations and to its resolutions," he stressed.

ASEAN foreign ministers will meet on March 23 to consider all matters concerning Kampuchea, he added.

According to today's NATION REVIEW, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie arrived here yesterday and had three-hour talks with Sitthi. Ghazali told NATION REVIEW reporters after the talks that he was here to inform the Thai minister of the result of his meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Hung in New Delhi.



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACTING ZAPU PRESIDENT CALLS FOR ZAPU, ZANU MERGER

OWI0240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 14 Mar 83

(Text, Harare, March 13) (XINHUA)--Acting president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union Josiah Chinamano said that the ZAPU wants a one-party state in Zimbabwe, according to Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (ZIANA) today.

In an exclusive interview with ZIANA, Chinamano urged the nation to work towards a merger between the ruling Zimbabwe African National Patriotic Front (ZANU) and the ZAPU.

Chinamano stressed that "this is a very serious matter for our country, that we must find a way to bring the ZANU and ZAPU together." "The merging of the two parties together is the shortest way possible of welding the two peoples together, and the sooner the better," he added.

He stated that the most important thing was to get together various tribal groups in order to solve problems facing the country.

He stated that if the ZANU and ZAPU were to merge, Zimbabwe would be in a better position to solve its problems.

Chinamano said that the merger was difficult for the merger. Before 1980, the two parties were at the first majority rule elections in 1980, but the merger was not possible at that time.

He stated that the merger was important way to find a way of solving the problems of the country. He stated that the merger was important way to find a way of solving the problems of the country.

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON MIDEAST, INDOCHINA

00150148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GM. 15 Mar 81

[Text] Stockholm, March 17 (XINHUA)--The Middle East question "can only be settled if the Palestinian people's legitimate demands for self-determination are satisfied," Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom [name as received] said yesterday.

During a Parliament debate on foreign affairs, Bodstrom said the Palestinians must be given "the right to establish their own state." The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the minister said, "has an obvious place to fill as a negotiating partner of equal standing" in direct talks based on relevant United Nations resolutions.

"We definitely denounce Israel's attempts to eliminate the PLO as a political force," Bodstrom said.

The Swedish minister also declared that Moscow's invasion of Afghanistan "is an example of a superpower's ruthless violation of a small nation's sovereignty." "The occupation forces must leave the country," he stressed.

On Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, Bodstrom said the Kampuchean people "must gain the right to determine their own political future without interference from the outside." "The Vietnamese troops must therefore be withdrawn," he added.

Bodstrom said Sweden's policy of neutrality does not mean that it will "remain silent" and "passive onlookers" in face of "international aggression." He said that disarmament is "a central element" of Sweden's foreign policy.

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PAKISTANI RALLY MARKS AFGHANISTAN DAY

OW211728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Peshawar, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Some 1,000 Afghan refugees staged a rally here today to observe the day of Afghanistan. The rally was sponsored by the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mojahedin to cherish the memory of those who had laid down their lives in their struggle, to call for a united and intensified resistance against the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and to appeal to the international community to sympathize with and give [word indistinct] moral and material support to the Afghan people.

The Afghanistan Day coincides with the new year's day of the Muslim state. The day observed for the second year by Afghan refugees in Peshawar has also been designated as the international day of supporting Afghanistan by member countries of the European parliament.

A communique of the Islamic Alliance issued at the rally said: "The heroic Afghan Muslim nation has sacrificed whatever possessed to follow their Jihad (holy war) against the barbaric Russian aggressors. They have actually produced a unique and unforgettable movement against the new type of colonialism in our era."

The communique denounced the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and their obdurate attitude of paying no heed to the resolutions and decisions adopted by the peace and freedom-loving countries of the world, particularly the Islamic nations.

A written statement of Sayed Ahmad Gailani, member of the presidential board and chairman of the political department of the alliance, was distributed during the rally.

In his statement, Gailani said that hundreds of thousands of people have been killed and still more have become widows and orphans as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Soviet troops have been using the most sophisticated and lethal weapons including chemical ones. "But," he said, "our nation is ready for martyrdom till its last individual."

Speakers at the rally demanded complete and unconditional Soviet troop withdrawal from their country and voiced the determination to carry on the sacred war of resistance till final victory.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

PANAMA CRITICIZES U.S. AMBASSADOR--Panama City, 24 Feb (XINHUA)--The Panamanian Foreign Ministry today issued a communique criticising U.S. Ambassador Everett Ellis Briggs for his activity that "may influence Panama's national security." On February 19, General Ruben Dario Paredes, head of the National Guard pointed out in a letter to Briggs that the ambassador had visited a National Guard garrison in Colon, the Atlantic Terminus of the canal, and met military officials there without permission from the high command of Panama's top political institution. The ambassador had also tried to meet other military officials. The ambassador's interference in the affairs of Panama's National Guard is not tolerated, the general said. The communique pointed out that the U.S. ambassador's action does not resemble the normal function of a diplomat. The Panamanian Government will maintain sincere relations with the U.S. Government and any other friendly countries on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the communique said. [Text] [OW252219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 25 Feb 8]

CHADIAN ENTRY TO NONALIGNED HALTED--New Delhi, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--A five-member delegation of the ousted Goukouni regime of Chad was refused entry to India and flown out of the New Delhi airport after its arrival to claim the seat of Chad in the non-aligned summit. Immigration officials of the airport said that the delegation arrived "without valid travel documents and the requisite yellow fever certificates." An Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman said that the five men arrived "without notice to us." "Chad is already represented (at the non-aligned meeting) by the government headed by Hissein Habre, which is recognized by us." The former government of Goukouni Oueddei in Chad was ousted by the armed forces headed by Defense Minister Hissein Habre. Habre then took the office of presidency and formed his own government in June last year. The dispute over who should represent Chad caused the failure of a summit conference of the Organization of African Unity in November last year. [Text] [OW041754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 4 Mar 83]

NEW MEMBERS TO NONALIGNED MOVEMENT--New Delhi, 7 Mar (XINHUA)--The Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu were officially admitted to the full membership of the Non-aligned Movement today, thus bringing the total number of the movement's members to 101. This was announced by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who assumed the chairmanship of the 7th Non-aligned Summit here this afternoon. She also announced that Antigua and Barbuda was admitted as an

observer of the movement and the Dominican Republic as a guest. The first plenary session of the summit began at 3:00 p.m. (local time) today. [Text] [OW072344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 7 Mar 83]

MEXICO RED CROSS MEETING--Mexico City, 7 Mar (XINHUA)--The first international conference of Red Cross volunteers opened here today. The conference was proposed by the Mexican Red Cross and supported by the International Red Cross committee. It will identify the Red Cross volunteers' position in the world and discuss the aim, participation and training of the volunteers in the Red Cross. Today's inaugural meeting was attended by Paloma Cordero de la Madrid, wife of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, and more than 600 delegates from 35 countries. The Chinese delegates to the meeting told XINHUA that they came here to learn from other countries and exchange experience with their colleagues. The Chinese Red Cross had made rapid progress in their work in recent years. There are now more than 5 million Red Cross volunteers throughout China. [Text] [OW160503 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 8 Mar 83]

CHINA-BARBADOS VEGETABLE CENTER--Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)--China and Barbados will join hands to set up a vegetable cultivation experimental center in this island nation, according to a report from Bridgetown. A contract to this effect was signed in Bridgetown Wednesday by Wang Tao, Chinese ambassador to Barbados, and Richard Cheltenham, Barbados' agriculture minister, on behalf of their respective countries. The center, a cooperation project between the two countries, covers an area of three acres. China will send a working team of eight technicians to work at the center and provide gratis the necessary machineries, equipment, pesticides and vegetable seeds. [Text] [OW160503 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 11 Mar 83]

CASTRO, HONECKER CONDEMN U.S. POLICIES--Berlin, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--Erich Honecker and Fidel Casto in a joint press communique here today denounced the U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and its policy of confrontation and arms expansion. Cuban President Castro left here today after a working visit at the invitation of Democratic German chairman Honecker on his way home from the New Delhi non-aligned summit. Both leaders opposed the stationing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and believed it to be of urgent importance to avoid a nuclear massacre facing mankind and defend a lasting peace. They reiterated support for the people's struggle in Latin America, Middle East and Africa for democracy and justice. [Text] [OW142014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 14 Mar 83]

AUSTRALIANS REJECT CARRIER PURCHASE--Canberra, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--New Australian Defense Minister Gordon Scholes announced here today that his government has decided not to acquire an aircraft carrier to replace "Melbourne", Australian Navy's flagship up till last year. This is the first move taken by Australia's new Labour Government in defense affairs to reverse a decision by the former government of Malcolm Fraser. The outgoing government decided last month to purchase a British aircraft carrier, the "Invincible", in place of "Oecurne", to beef up Australia's defense capabilities. Explaining the move, Scholes said in a statement today that there was "no justification for spending huge sums of the taxpayers' money on a purchase that is not really necessary, and that would, moreover, also constitute such a high risk investment." Besides, he

said, "Australian shipping has not been threatened by submarine attack since World War Two and, on present indications, this is still most improbable." He indicated that the "Melbourne" which has been laid aside since late 1981 would be passed to the Department of Administrative Services for disposal. [Text] [OW142214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 14 Mar 83]

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATE IN WASHINGTON--Washington, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--Some 2,000 unemployed workers from 40 cities in the United States demonstrated in front of the White House and the Capitol Hill today to protest nationwide high unemployment. The demonstrators included steel workers from Pennsylvania, out-of-work people from Detroit auto assembly lines, and glass, mine, railroad, textile and service workers. They shouted, "We want jobs, not cheese", "money for jobs, not for war", and "we cannot see the economic recovery". Although there are some indications that the nation's economy is in the process of recovery from recession, unemployment remains a serious problem. The nation's unemployment rate stayed unchanged in the past two months--at a seasonably adjusted 10.4 percent of the work force. In some states or areas, the unemployment rate is more than 20 percent, the highest since the 1930s. [Text] [OW161043 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 16 Mar 83]

ROMULO SAYS SRV PROPOSAL 'GIMMICK'--Manila, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--The Philippines could not agree to a dialogue with Vietnam unless it could lead to moves toward troops withdrawal from Kampuchea, said Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo today. In a statement quoted by the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY, Romulo said that Vietnam, at the recently concluded non-aligned summit in New Delhi, proposed a dialogue with the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Indochinese issue. But he said, the proposal is "an old broken record played with a different accent this time." He described it as a diversionary "gimmick" to justify the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. There can be no meaningful talks, Romulo said, because the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is a gross violation of the United Nations Charter and because the act deprives the Kampucheans of the free right to self-determination. However, he said, ASEAN foreign ministers might discuss the proposal when they meet next week in Bangkok. But he emphasized that his reason for going there is to "confer with European Community ministers." [Text] [OW171802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 17 Mar 83]

SRV 'SCHEME' AT SUMMIT--Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The demand to seat the Heng Samrin regime to take the place of Democratic Kampuchea in the non-aligned movement is another new scheme played by the Vietnamese authorities, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today. The demand made by Vietnam before the seventh non-aligned summit opens, the commentary said, is in defiance of the stand of the majority of the non-aligned countries and to blaspheme the sacred non-aligned principles. Vietnam, which had sent troops to occupy Kampuchea, slaughter the Kampuchean people, and violate the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, has no right to make such a demand, it stressed. It appealed to the non-aligned countries to unite and frustrate Vietnam's new scheme at the New Delhi summit and restore the rightful seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the non-aligned movement. [Text] [OW040812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 4 Mar 83]



MADRID BANQUET DIPLOMATIC ANNIVERSARY--Madrid, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese ambassador to Spain Zhang Shijie gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Spain. Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran and president of the foreign affairs committee of the Spanish Parliament Manuel Medina were among the guests at the banquet. Speaking at the banquet, Zhang Shijie and Moran expressed satisfaction over the normal development of the two countries' relations in the past ten years. They wished that the good relations between the two countries would continue to be developed and strengthened. [Text] [OW160501 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 10 Mar 83 OW]

NEW FRENCH ARMY CHIEF--Paris, 10 Mar (XINHUA)--Rene Imbot today officially took over as France's army chief of staff to replace Jean Delaunay who had resigned in disagreement with the government's defense policy. The outgoing army chief was reported to have stood for a bigger role of the army with a capability to wage conventional wars, rather than a complementary force to a comprehensive nuclear deterrent force as envisaged in a draft 1984-88 military program the French Government has been formulating. He also disagreed with the proposed reforms to be carried out in certain military agencies, including the cutback of 30,000 military personnel within five years and the slash of 11 billion francs originally earmarked for buying military equipment. The cutbacks, in his view, would have grave consequences. The chiefs of staff of the air force and the navy have reportedly also expressed reservations over the above-mentioned measures. [Text] [OW111210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 11 Mar 83]

UN COMMISSION CONDEMNS 'OCCUPATIONS'--Geneva, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--The 39th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights closing here today adopted two separate resolutions condemning the continued military occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea by the Soviet and Vietnamese armed forces and calling for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from these countries. The commission, in several other resolutions, also condemned Israel and the South African regime for their serious violation of human rights in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and in southern Africa. The commission also discussed the human right situations in Poland, Iran, Latin America and some other parts of the world during the six-week session. [Text] [OW111408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 11 Mar 83]

FRANCE PLANS NUCLEAR BUILDUP--Paris, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--A document recently released by the Defense Ministry of France said that a nuclear buildup remains the top priority in its 1983 armament program and the budget expenditures earmarked for the development of nuclear forces will have a 25 percent increase over last year. One of the first beneficiaries of the increased fund, the document said, is the strategic oceanic force which now has five rocket-launching submarines equipped with 16 "M-20" thermo-nuclear missiles. To proceed with the modernization of its strategic oceanic force, France is prepared to equip "l'Inflexible," the sixth nuclear-powered submarine due to go into active service in 1985, with "M-4" missiles each carrying six nuclear warheads. Research on a seventh, new-type nuclear-powered

submarine will soon get under way. As to France's strategic air force, the document said that the "Mirage-4" jetfighters, to be modified as from this year, will be equipped with a new-type, air-to-ground medium-range missiles as from 1985. [Text] [OW121244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 12 Mar 83]

EGYPT'S CABINET RESHUFFLED--Cairo, 13 Mar (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak reshuffled the cabinet today following charges of corruption against three ministers. Muhammad Sayid al-Ghuri was appointed new minister of industry and mineral resources, replacing Fu'ad Abu Zaghlah. Nagi al-Shatlah took the post of minister for internal trade and supply from Ahmad Nuh. The new post of minister for local government went to Sa'ad Mamun, now serving as the governor of Cairo. The two dismissed ministers were reportedly involved in a corruption scandal which involved Ismat al-Sadat, brother of the late president Anwar as-Sadat. Minister of Transport Sulayman Metawalli who was accused of diverting large amounts of telephone lines and radio links to the as-Sadat family, would remain at his post. [Text] [OW141256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 14 Mar 83]

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT 'IMPURITIES'--Tehran, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--Iranian leader Imam Khomeyni said yesterday that the first and foremost task for the non-aligned movement is to sweep out those member countries which are really aligned or sympathetic with Moscow or Washington. Speaking to a group of women visitors in his residence in Tehran, the imam said, "As long as such countries have occupied a place in the movement, the movement is very much likely to be swayed this way or that in a manner pleasing either of the superpowers." He said that the founding members had been truly non-aligned and committed to the good of their own nations, while the movement now has to cope with impurities in its rank. [Text] [OW141336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 14 Mar 83]

EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI TRADE TALKS--Cairo, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--Egypt and Israel began talks on bilateral trade relations today following a nine-month break caused by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Twelve delegates from each side attended the trade talks. The Israeli delegation was led by Avraham Ashery, director general of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Egyptian chief delegate was Ahmad Wafaa ad-Din, deputy minister of economy and foreign trade. Commercial exchanges between the two countries have been largely frozen since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June, except for Egypt's oil export to Israel. [Text] [OW151042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 15 Mar 83]

UGANDAN PRESIDENT'S SUMMIT VISIT--Kampala, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--Ugandan President Milton Obote said today that there was a great necessity for the Third World countries to strengthen the South-South cooperation in dealing with the present global economic crisis. Speaking at a press conference at the Entebbe Airport on his return from the 7th New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit, President Obote said that one of the crucial problems facing the world today is the global economic crisis. This matter was well debated and various proposals were advanced at the summit. In order to tackle it with

efficiency, he stressed, the Third World countries should develop the South-South cooperation in terms of trade, technology and economy assistance. [Text] [OW160220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 16 Mar 83]

NEW ISRAELI ARMY CHIEF--Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--The Israeli cabinet today appointed Major General Moshe Levy as chief of staff of the army to replace General Rafael Eitan, reported Israeli radio. Eitan's five-year term expires in April. He is leaving the post under a cloud after an inquiry commission last month found he had been related to the massacre of Palestinians in the refugee camps in Lebanon last year. The inquiry said it would have recommended his resignation had he not been to retire. Moshe Levy previously served as commander of a paratroop brigade and the armored corps. He became deputy chief of staff in January, 1982. [Text] [OW160222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 16 Mar 83]

TIKHONOV, JALLUD HOLD TALKS--Moscow, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--Nikolay A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Minister of the Soviet Union, met Libyan leader Jallud today for talks on bilateral relations and international issues. Both sides condemned the U.S.-backed Israeli aggression against Arab states, TASS reported. Headed by Jallud and with Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan armed forces, included, the delegation arrived here today without a prior notice to the public. Before the arrival of the delegation, the Soviet media launched vehement attacks on "the new Pentagon provocations against Libya." These attacks are believed here to have a bearing on the current visit of the Libyan delegation. [Text] [OW171050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 17 Mar 83]

ZAMBIAN LEADER'S S. AFRICAN COMMENTS--Lusaka, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--President Kenneth Kaunda last night condemned South Africa for destabilising independent black states in southern Africa. Speaking at a dinner in honor of visiting crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan, Kaunda said that southern African states need "stability and peace" to improve the quality of life of their people. But "destabilisation policy of South Africa is making it difficult for peace and stability to prevail in this region," he noted. He urged Japan to join other countries in backing liberation struggles in southern Africa in order to positively contribute to the quest for peace. The Japanese royal couple left here for home this morning after a four-day visit to Zambia, one of three major recipients of Japanese aid in Africa besides Nigeria and Kenya. [Text] [OW171958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 17 Mar 83]

GROMYKO MEETS IRAQI, IRANIAN DIPLOMATS--Moscow, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrer Gromyko met Iraqi Ambassador Fadil al-'Izzawi and Iranian Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Seyyed 'Ali Farshchi at their request separately here today, TASS reported. Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union wished Iran and Iraq would end their war and settle their dispute by peaceful means. 'Ali Farshchi handed to Gromyko a message from the Iranian Government to the Soviet Government on the situation in the Near and Middle East. [Text] [OW061314 Beijing XINHUA 1250 GMT 6 Mar 83]

UPPER VOLTA COUP FOILED--Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--The Upper Volta Government has recently foiled a military coup attempt and arrested a group of army personnel, according to reports reaching here. The national radio of Upper Volta reported on March 7 that five or six soldiers, accused of trying to overthrow the government by "violent action," were said to be supporters of the former military regime overthrown by army officers last November. The radio report also said that investigations were continuing into the extent of the plot against the military regime led by Commandant Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo. The Upper Volta newspaper "OBSERVER" said on March 7 that "many" army officers had been arrested on the night of March 2-3 after a plot was discovered. Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo seized power in this west African nation in a coup four months ago which ousted the previous military regime of Saye Zerbo. [Text] [OW090956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 9 Mar 83]

SRV TOXIC CHEMICALS USE--Bangkok, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Colonel Manat Pinkulabut, Thai navy representative stationed on the borders of Chantaburi Province and Trat Province told reporters yesterday that Vietnamese troops have used toxic chemicals in Kampuchea. Manat said for the past month, Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have used toxic chemicals on five occasions in Kampuchean areas close to the Thai border. These toxic chemicals twice drifted into and were collected by Thailand, said Manat. The toxic chemicals would not have drifted into Thailand if Vietnam only sprayed them by artillery. This could happen only when airplanes were used, he noted. [Text] [OW201442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 20 Mar 83]

CGDK ON MILITARY COOPERATION--Bangkok, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The Coordination Committee for Defence of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government has pledged closer cooperation in the military field against Vietnamese aggression. The pledge was made in a press release issued today after an important meeting inside Kampuchea attended by the ministers of the committee and military leaders of the three resistance parties under the chairmanship of Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government. Radio Democratic Kampuchea quoted the release as saying the meeting "was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and fraternity." The ministers and military leaders "discussed and agreed on a number of measures to cope with the military situation" in the battlefield. They were unanimous in their decision to carry on the armed struggle until the withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation forces from Kampuchea and until the implementation of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and all relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions," the press release said. [Text] [OW191918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 19 Mar 83]

PAKISTAN ON DRA STAND--Islamabad, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Pakistan Information and Broadcasting Minister Raja Zafarul Haq said today that irrespective of any expediency, Pakistan's stand on Afghanistan was based on principles which had been accepted by an overwhelming majority of the nations of the world. He was addressing a meeting held in Sukkur today under the joint auspices of the welfare association of Pakhtoon-speaking Pakistanis in Sind Province and the Human Rights Society, to mark the Afghanistan Day. Zafarul Haq said that no treaty could guarantee independence. It was the spirit to exist independently as a nation that mattered, he said, adding that side by side internal unity was also most necessary. As for the political situation of the Afghanistan issue, the information minister said the struggle of freedom fighters of Afghanistan has a big part. Minister for

industries Elahi Bux Soom Ro and Education Minister of Sind Province Syed Ghaus Ali Shah also spoke on the occasion. They assured Afghan refugees that the people of Pakistan would give them all possible help because they were Muslim brothers. [Text] [OW211730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 21 Mar 83]

TEAM SPIRIT 83--Pyongyang, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--The 70-day-long U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise "Team Spirit 83" has reached a climax since it began on February 1. More than 188,000 American and South Korean troops are participating in the exercise which is divided into three stages. To take part in the exercise, Washington has dispatched to South Korea a task force headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carriers "Enterprise" and "Midway," and modern weaponry including "A-10" air fighters and "M-561" tanks. In a commentary Thursday, the Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN noted the people and army in the north part of Korea has watched the exercise with vigilance. [Text] [OW181623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 18 Mar 83]

VIETNAMESE GUERRILLAS--Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--More than 40 Vietnamese government troops were annihilated by guerrillas operating in Tay Nguyen area in January, according to a report from Vietnam broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. From January 2 to 19 Vietnamese guerrillas waged attacks on barracks of the government troops in Ban We Thuot area, Dac Lac Province, killing 11, wounding three others and capturing some weapons and ammunition. In the upper half of the month, guerrillas attacked government forces stationed in Pleiku area, Gia Lai Province, killing or wounding 16 soldiers and damaging a barracks. From January 8 to 29, guerrillas ambushed the government forces on the highway near Da Lat City of Lam Dong Province and killed 14 soldiers. From January 7 to 20, guerrillas attacked government troops stationed in Kon Tum area of Kon Tum Province, killing four of them. [Text] [OW231016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 23 Mar 83]

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## PARTY AND STATE

### DIVISION OF LABOR BETWEEN PARTY, GOVERNMENT WORK STRESSED

#### Renqui County

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by the Political and Cultural Department of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee's Research Office]

[Text] Since 1981 the Renqui County CPC Committee, striving in its practical work to solve the division of labor between party and government work has initially changed the old situation in which the party was acting for the government and was monopolizing all tasks. By getting out of the circle of trivial details, going deeply into the realities of life, investigating and deliberating, grasping major issues and general and specific policies, strengthening leadership in economic work, reinforcing the party's construction, and giving full rein to the government's functional role, the party committee has achieved some tangible results.

#### Abuses Resulting From the Party Doing Government Work

The division of labor between party and government work is a longstanding problem which has made an impact on all construction tasks. The Renqui County CPC Committee has acquired an intimate understanding of this problem.

Party committees monopolized all tasks. Emphasis on centralization resulted in all matters, great and trivial, being discussed in meetings of the standing committee. Problems in companies and factories that could have been handled by offices concerned were rechanneled to the standing committee. Even lists of workers recruited and students enrolled had to be submitted to the standing committee for scrutiny and approval. Moreover, secretaries had the last word in party committees. The result was that secretaries became bogged down with too much work and were not vigorously deliberating matters of prime importance. Secretaries were required to speak at all county meetings. At one county-wide assembly called for the purpose of discussion of spring sowing, the deputy director of the revolutionary committee in charge of agriculture said to the secretary of the county CPC committee, "You speak, because my speech would produce no results."

The role of the government could not be brought into full play. The monopolization of everything by party committees had created a state of affairs in



which the government had duties but not powers and the comrades who worked for the government passively reported to higher authorities and transmitted orders to subordinates. Initiative and independent problem solving were stifled. The masses accurately described the state of the government by saying: "The maid holds the key--the master of the house is not the master of its affairs."

The party's disregard of its own affairs became a serious matter. Party committees in practice were not taking charge of the party's work. The party organizations at the basic level were not effectively fulfilling the role of fighting bastions. During the previous few years a substantial minority of the county's 412 production brigades had been totally or partially paralyzed. Practically none of the party members paid attention to party education, and many failed to play an exemplary vanguard role.

Efficiency declined. The most prominent manifestation of this phenomenon was the number of meetings. In 1976 just the standing committee of the county CPC committee held more than 60 meetings. These and other meetings took up all of the leading comrades' time. A commune secretary said in retrospect that the secretaries were middlemen at that time, going to meetings and returning to tell others what had transpired. One consequence of this approach to work was a vicious circle in which an increase in the number of meetings caused a decrease in the amount of work done followed by a consequent further increase in the number of meetings.

Other consequences were that the number of administrative levels increased, requests for instructions went from level to level, official documents were shunted from place to place, obstructions appeared at successive levels, workers shifted responsibility onto each other and dilatoriness in work became the general rule.

#### Implementing the Division of Labor Between Party and Government Work

Since 1978 a system in which party and government work are to be separate and which encompasses the objectives of both has been studied, formulated and partially put into practice in Renqiu County. However, results have not been impressive because a number of organizational problems in the party and the government remain unresolved, too many party committee members are holding two or more posts concurrently and the leadership persists in tackling all aspects of work. The establishment of a county government by a people's congress which convened in March, 1981 made conditions ripe for other county level organizations to make adjustments aimed at splitting party and government work. The county CPC committee and the county government accordingly engaged in repeated consultations which produced a new system that is supposed to allow the party committees and the government to pursue their own objectives.

The stipulations adopted regarding county CPC committee work were:

The committee is supposed to extricate itself from dealing with trivial details, concentrate its energy on grasping major political and economic issues and pay special attention to vital problems such as appointment and expulsion of workers and establishment and adjustment of organizations.

The committee should conscientiously reinforce party work. By strengthening the party ideologically and organizationally, the committee should fully bring into play the party organizations' role as fighting bastions and party members' role as exemplary vanguards. The committee will expedite development of the county's economic work.

As far as leadership in economic work is concerned, the committee's principal task should be to handle problems related to general and specific policies, programs and plans and major construction projects, and not to directly supervise production.

The committee should strengthen the leadership in government work. The committee is supposed to convene meetings of the standing committee monthly, listen to reports from below and check up on government work. Committee members can help the government do its best by getting involved in critical, urgent matters whenever necessary, discovering problems and promptly lending assistance in their solution.

Four stipulations regarding government work were made:

1. Government work shall be carried out under the leadership of the county CPC committee. The government shall thoroughly implement the county CPC committee's decisions and resolutions and adhere to the practice of reporting to it. In the case of a serious matter, the government shall promptly request instructions from the county CPC committee.
2. The government shall pay special attention to economic work and local administration and bring into full play its own functional role and that of its subordinate departments.
3. The government should support the county magistrate's administrative conference, practice collective leadership and consider solutions to problems that necessitate collective decisions. A governmental conference at which each subordinate branch undergoes examination and reorganization should be held quarterly.
4. The government should get rid of bureaucracy and raise administrative efficiency. The county magistrate and deputy county magistrate should conscientiously assume their responsibilities. They should submit to the administrative conference only those matters that call for collective deliberations and, in accordance with the principle of division of labor, take the initiative themselves to handle matters that can be solved through independent decisions.

Commune party committees and management committees also formulated similar stipulations in accordance with the intent of rules for work set down by the county party committee and the county government.

The Renqiu County CPC Committee and the county government have learned from experience that it is not enough to clearly formulate the division of labor.



What is also necessary is special attention directed at problems of implementation in the following areas: One, the key to a successful split of work between the party and the government lies in the willingness of party committee secretaries to surrender administrative authority and the willingness of government workers to shoulder the burdens that they should carry. Two, division of labor is not supposed to mean a split of the family. Party and government should routinely strive to strengthen their contacts with each other, especially in the sense of increasing communication, in the interest of handling problems that require coordinated resolution. Three, the masses should receive a clear explanation of the system of division of labor between party and government and the names of the leading cadres in charge of each area of work should be made known so that it will be convenient for cadres and the masses to report, ask for guidance and reflect problems.

#### Benefits From Division of Labor Between Party and Government Work

Implementation of division of labor between party and government has enabled the county CPC committee to strengthen party work. County CPC committee deputy secretaries, the standing committee, the organization department, the propaganda department, the commission for inspecting discipline, deputy secretaries of communes, members of organization, propaganda and supervisory committees responsible for party affairs and even deputy secretaries of production brigades in charge of party affairs and party branch committees have been able to extricate themselves from administrative affairs and concentrate on party work that formerly had been put aside. Party work throughout the county has improved. In mid-April the county CPC committee convened a conference at which persons involved in party work could exchange experiences. This meeting was the kind of event that has rarely happened in recent years. Party cadres in the communes have changed from "taking over a village and managing only a small area" in the past to "staying at a selected unit to help its work and concentrating on one line." They feel that responsibilities are clearer than before, even though the load is heavier, and that now there is hope. Now all that is required to initiate resolution of a problem is discovery of the organization in which it exists. Production brigades also act in concert with party branch committees in handling party work. The entire county at all levels has formed itself into a fighting front in doing party work.

Implementation of the split of party and government work has strengthened government work to a remarkable extent. The government has undertaken organization of industrial and agricultural production and administration of day-to-day work, brought its functional role into full play and increased its efficiency. Deputy county magistrates in charge of finance and commerce and the finance and tax departments have been deliberating on measures to increase revenue. The housing situation for cadres, staff and workers used to be fairly tight. Only 40 to 50 dwellings were built each year. In the past year since the Bureau of Public Finance assumed unequivocal responsibility for housing construction, more than 400 units have been built. The housing shortage has largely been alleviated.

## Improve Party Leadership

Shijiazhuang HEBEI KIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Xin Sheng (6580 3932), chairman of the Standing Committee and director of the Organization Department of the Cangzhou Prefectural CPC Committee: "Implement the Division of Party and Government Work, Strengthen and Improve Party Leadership"]

[Text] The critical set of prerequisite conditions for improving and strengthening party leadership consists of implementing the division of party and government work, eliminating the party's interference in government work and bringing the roles of the government, the National People's Congress, the CPPCC and other functional branches into full play. Looking at the actual situation in some county CPC committees, the leadership has suffered because of its tendency to ignore important matters and instead attempt to monopolize all things great and small. Implementation of the division of work between party and government is all that is needed to enable party committees to be free of their entanglement in administrative matters and concentrate their full energies to party construction, and it is all that is needed as well to bring into full play the core leadership role of party committees, the role of party branch committees as fighting bastions and the exemplary vanguard role of party members, all of which will increase the party's fighting capacity. Only division of work between party and government can lead to attainment of proper leadership in enterprises undertaken by all departments and arousal of enthusiasm in administrative departments and the bringing of these functional roles into full play.

Implementation of the division of party and government work is also an essential element of strengthening leadership in the construction of socialist modernization. Carrying out construction of the four modernizations requires developing specialization in the various departments so that each has expertise in an area of professional knowledge. One consequence of failure to divide party and government work, thereby leaving party committees in charge of everything, will be that workers will be laymen, not professionals but "blind men in charge" despite their wishful thinking, due to their lack of scientific, technical and professional knowledge. Another possible consequence of such failure will be that unfocused work done unenergetically will produce only superficial results.

Some county CPC committees have recognized the harmfulness of the party's intrusion into government work and have resolved to improve party leadership and put into practice a division of party and government work. They also have gained experience. The Renqiu County CPC Committee adheres to five principles, namely: grasp major issues; pay special attention to ideological and political work; be fully committed to specific policies; be responsible for changing styles of work, especially raising the committee members' own standards of leadership; and bring the initiative of the National People's Congress, the government, the CPPCC, the people's armed forces, the people's courts, the people's procurates and scientific, labor, youth, women's and other departments into full play. The old state of affairs, in which

minority was up to its ears in work, the majority was idle and the latter had no shortage of suggestions while the former was the object of complaints, has been thoroughly changed.

How can we implement the division of party and government work? The main ingredients of the approach followed by Renqiu County are explicit divisions of labor from top to bottom and from left to right. Division of labor from top to bottom means a vertical division of work among the county, commune and production brigade levels. Division of labor from left to right means a horizontal division of work among departments of the National People's Congress, the government, the CPPCC and other branches. Full implementation of a system of job responsibility comes next. The practice of undertaking change of everything, that is dividing forces at intersections, each force proceeding on its own and tackling everything in its path and then reuniting only to repeat the process, will no longer be an accepted approach to leadership; nor will emphasizing enterprises while ignoring their participants or paying attention to individuals at the expense of organizations, "breaking machines down into parts," be accepted leadership practice. The new approach will be a division of responsibilities with cadres doing the jobs for which they are qualified, going deep into the realities of life, investigating and deliberating, gaining firsthand experience at the grassroots level and leading in accordance with one political line. Thus will a rational division of labor be achieved so that everybody has something to do, every matter receives attention and each individual distinguishes his own duties and devotes his full energy to them. If a person receives an assignment which is outside the scope of his duties he should not accept it but send it to the department which is responsible for it. Division of work of course does not mean division of the family. The concept of a rational division of work between the party and government includes the presupposition that departments will cooperate in the delineation of duties and support each other.

9292

CSO: 4005/392

## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANDONG EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF DRIVE FOR REFORM

SK051028 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Drive for Reforms Is Irresistibly Surging Forward Like a Flowing River"]

[Excerpts] At present, the drive for reforms in China is surging forward like a flowing river. All revolutionaries, particularly leading cadres at all levels throughout the party, should fully discern the importance of the drive. They should be sober enough to show a sense of urgency and to actively stand at the front of the drive to support reforms, join reforms, exercise leadership over reforms and to be promoters in conducting reforms.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has carried out great reforms in rural policies and systems and in managerial affairs. This unprecedented and bold agricultural reform has been undertaken for 4 years and is in the ascendant. The socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants has broken out as volcanic eruption, resulting in profound changes in the rural situation.

Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out: The general guideline of our reforms should be to proceed from reality and to resolutely conduct overall reforms in a systematic and orderly manner. Conducting overall reforms in a systematic manner means that each front, locality, department and unit is responsible for reforms. Each should remove all out-of-date rules and regulations and work styles which are hindering our progress. Each should also study the new situation, solve new problems and sum up new experiences so as to devise new regulations and rules. Resolutely conducting reforms in an orderly manner means that the entire party should act according to the steps set forth by the CPC Central Committee in resolutely conducting reforms in an orderly manner. Only by actively responding to the call issued by the party and earnestly acting in accordance with the steps set forth by the CPC Central Committee will the drive for reforms in various industries and trades across the province achieve sound and vigorous development.

We should note that, for various reasons, some comrades in our ranks continue to lack sufficient understanding of the importance of the drive. They have not prepared well ideologically for the drive and have not been sober enough to show a sense of urgency. Thus, they are not enthusiastic in conducting reforms

in their own departments or units, hesitate in plunging into the drive and even adopt a wait-and-see attitude towards the drive. As for such comrades, it is necessary to organize them to study hard, conduct practical ideological work among them and enlighten them on discerning the significance of the drive and on following up the pace of reforms. To avoid a passive situation, we should see to it that they no longer hesitate in the drive, adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward the drive and stay aloof from the drive. All comrades should clearly understand that we are in a great era of transformation. Our ideology should follow the development of history. We should willingly accept or resolutely support every new idea, creation and experience as long as it is in conformity with the people's interests and with the needs of the era, and we should boldly remove every out-of-date rule, regulation and work style as long as it is not in conformity with the needs of the new historic tasks and revolutionary practice. To boldly engage in reform is the character of revolutionaries. At present, as the mighty torrent of reforms has come, let us plunge into the vigorous drive for reforms with the greatest enthusiasm!

CSO: 4005/651

PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGZHOU RIBAO' ON SOCIALIST ETHICS ACTIVITIES

HK031243 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 83 p 2

["Speech" by Comrade Liang Lingguang [2733 7227 0342] at forum called by provincial CPC committee: "Continue To Carry Out 'Five-Stress, Four-Beauty and Three-Love' Activities"]

[Text] Comrades: Recently 24 units including the CPC Propaganda Ministry have issued "suggestions on the continued implementation of the 'five-stress, four-beauty and three-love' activities in 1983." They have drawn up a comprehensive plan on this year's implementation of the "five-stress, four-beauty and three-love" activities. They demand that this year's "five-stress and four-beauty" activities should be carried out in a broader, deeper, more solid and more remarkable way. This circular is very important. We should earnestly implement it in the light of the reality of Guangdong.

First, in the last 2 years, different places in Guangdong have made good results in carrying out the "five-stress and four-beauty" activities. The vast rural and urban areas have set the transformation of filthy places, disorder and bad management as their breach. Remarkable achievements have been made in sanitation and hygiene, afforestation, growing grass and flowers, beautifying the environment, improving the attitude of serving customers, restructuring social order, learning from Lei Feng, doing good jobs, serving people as well as in mopping up spiritual rubbish that is reactionary and pornographic. Environmental sanitation has markedly improved in many places of the province. Social security and the general mood of society are turning for the better. Heartening changes have taken place in people's mental attitude and relationships between people. Advanced figures and exemplified deeds that are shining with the brilliance of communist thinking keep springing up on the various fronts. They have produced good effects in the various spheres of social life, laying a solid foundation for further building up spiritual civilization. Of course, these are only initial achievements. It is still far away from the requirements of CPC. There remain quite a few problems and weak links that need to be solved.

Carrying out "five-stress, four-beauty and three-love" activities in 1983 should mean continuing to implement the spirit of relevant instructions by CPC, and make new progress on the basis of consolidating the fruits that have been



achieved and summing up the experiences of one's own regions and units. It should further and better construct the socialist spiritual civilization, and create a satisfactory social environment, thus enabling the mass of people to do a better job in carrying out the construction of socialist modernization.

Second, it is necessary to deepen the masses' understanding of the importance of carrying out the 'five-stress, four-beauty, and three-love' activities from a strategic point of view and grasp the key link of ideological and political work. It is necessary to integrate five-stresses and four-beauties with the ardent love of the motherland, socialism and the party, carrying out the ideological education of communism and patriotism in a prominent way. It is necessary to educate the broad mass of cadres and people on the basic knowledge of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and teach them to establish the communist world outlook and the communist philosophy of life once and for all. It is necessary to handle well the relationship between communist education and present socialist policies, especially to persist in the socialist policy of distribution according to work. The practice of "all eating from the same big pot" should be criticized and egalitarianism should be opposed, so as to mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, and do a good job in socialist construction.

Third, the key substance in this year's implementation of "Civilization and Courtesy Month" activities is to go on transforming filthy places, disorder and bad management, do a good job in fine-quality service, keeping good orders, and beautifying the environment, further carrying out the activities of learning from Lei Feng and learning from advanced figures.

Transforming filthy places means to create a nice environment, making people's working and living environment neat and tidy and pleasant-looking. In large and medium-size cities it is necessary to lay the stress on sanitation and hygiene especially public hygiene, for this is a reflection of people's mental attitude and moral practice. What should merit our attention is that now some cities and scenic spots in our province are extremely dirty and unhealthy. People spit everywhere, and spat-out bagasse, fruit peel, peanut shells, and rubbish heap up. This is a manifestation of lack of civilization or morality. It is necessary to strengthen education and management. Those who break hygiene regulations should be criticized or even punished according to the regulations, and those who defend public hygiene should be praised. In the countryside, it is necessary to carry out mass hygiene activities together with spring ploughing and collecting manure, improve the conditions of drinking water, and do a good job in the harmless treatment of human and animal manure. It is necessary to reinforce the hygiene management of the free markets and according to the planning of villages and towns, carry out the construction of hygiene which effects a permanent cure. Around Spring Festival, both the urban and rural areas should pay attention to afforestation, growing grass and flowers and beautifying the environment.

Transforming disorder means to build up good order, doing a better job in keeping social security, defending social morality, observing laws and discipline and cutting down the rate of crimes. It is necessary to further restructure the traffic order, reinforce traffic management, to strengthen the education of motorcyclists, motorists and cyclists on strictly observing traffic rules and safe driving. It is necessary to forbid strictly the random halting and parking

of different types of vehicles. Those who break the traffic rules should be fined accordingly. It is necessary to publicize to the broad mass of people to be civilized in taking buses, to observe order, and that taking buses without paying the fare is forbidden. It is necessary to strengthen the management of markets and cities and earnestly put right the cases of occupying the road and piling things up on the road against regulations. Individual vendors must display and sell their goods at the location fixed for them. We must take strong and resolute measures against criminal activities, strengthen education among delinquents, and do a good job in remoulding them. It is necessary to take resolute measures to ban the activities of selling smuggling goods at a high price, selling reactionary, pornographic pictures, books, cassette tapes and videotapes.

Transforming bad management is to do a good job in achieving fine-quality service. Cadres and masses of all walks of life should strive hard to display the spirit of serving the people, bearing responsibility for the people, and making more contribution to the construction of the four modernizations, improving the attitude and quality of service and working efficiency.

As for this year's "five-stress and four-beauty" activities, cities and towns should lay stress on transforming poor management, and special stress should be laid on grasping well service characterized by fine quality especially service in commerce, service trades, public transportations, and hospitals, etc., departments and trades that are directly related to the masses' lives. According to the tasks and the characteristics of one's own profession, all walks of life should fulfill the requirements of fine-quality service, take measures that are favorable to the people and carry out different emulations. In the emulations we should, in the light of reality, strengthen the education of professional morality, responsibility and disciplines, to turn one's own post to be a position of creating good social mood, resolutely put right the unhealthy practices such as "opening back-door," "establishing social connection," seeking one's own benefit with power and using public office for private gain. It is necessary to combine the transformation of all walks of life with ideological education, striving to create the new situation of big improvement of attitude and the quality of service. It is necessary to spread wide the experiences of fine-quality service of the advanced units such as the Nanfang Mansion and Dongfang Guesthouse.

March 5 is the 20th anniversary of the issuance of "Learning From Lei Feng" by CPC. During "the whole people's Civilization and Courtesy Month," it is necessary to mobilize the masses especially the young people and sum up the fruits and experiences of learning from Lei Feng. Among the young people, it is necessary to continue consolidating and promoting service groups of young people (including the 'serving you' market and the different groups of learning from Lei Feng, communist labor groups etc.). It is necessary to further develop the activities of "Lei Feng is by my side," and "striving to be Lei Feng of the 80's." In primary and secondary schools, continue to carry out the activities of "loving the street in front of the school." In towns and cities and rural areas, keep on carrying out the activities of "five-good civilized and harmonious families" (apartment buildings, courtyards,



lanes and villages). It is necessary to further publicize and promote this activity. During the Civilization and Courtesy Month, it is imperative to organize some relatively concentrated rush activities, but grassroots units should merit more of our attention, and it is necessary to carry out frequent, and varied activities that are favorable to the people. As for the widows, the widowers, the orphans, the unmarried, the disabled, and "households enjoying five guarantees," it is necessary to adopt the method of attending at appointed places, by appointed people, and looking after through contractors, so as to make them live happily and really feel the warmth of socialism.

Fourth, advocating new ethics and new practices, fighting old ideology and customs. It is imperative to advocate vigorously the new ethics and practices of communism, patriotism, and collectivism and be against old ideology, practices and bad habits. It is imperative to advocate the laboring attitude of communism, persist in the principles of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," correctly handle the relationship between the interests of the state, the enterprise (collective) and the individual, and be opposed to the idea of "everything being money-oriented."

At present, it is mostly important to lay stress on late marriage, marriage freedom, conducting weddings in a new way, and be against early marriage, mercenary marriage, and extravagant weddings; advocate equal rights for men and women, respect the old and love the young, be against the drowning of baby girls, discrimination against and ill-treatment of women, children and old people; advocate the belief in science, and be against the feudalistic and superstitious activities; advocate healthy and useful recreational cultural and sports activities, oppose and ban gambling and resolutely prohibit pornographic books, magazines and articles.

Family planning is a basic national policy of our country. It is necessary to really control the increase of population of our province. On the evening of 7 February, the national committee of family planning convened a second telephone meeting of the national family planning propaganda month, making plans for doing well family planning in a deep-going and persistent way. We must carry it out earnestly in the light of our province's practical situations. In the past 1 or 2 years, the population of our province has gone up radically. It must have our closest attention. It is necessary to continue promoting our understanding of the important strategic significance of family planning. To practice family planning, we have to first rely on political education, second on law, third on technical measure. It is imperative to adopt methods that the masses find it easy to accept such as working out the account and making comparison, do a good job in conducting thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work, publicizing the advanced experiences of the successful practice of family planning, strictly implement the policies stipulated by CPC and the province on family planning, commonly encourage only one baby per couple, exercise strict control on two babies and resolutely forbid having three babies. Different places should earnestly strengthen the leadership on the job of family planning. It is necessary to set up the responsibility system of family planning while establishing and perfecting the various

production responsibility systems, practice grasping all "two productions" and setting up "two responsibility systems" at the same time, do a good job in the planning of population, implement child-bearing measures and strive to keep the population of our province under 70 million.

Fifth, strengthening leadership and inspecting at regular times. It is necessary to strengthen the leadership in the activities of "five-stress, four-beauty and three love." Under the united leadership of the government and the party committees at various levels, and with the voluntary assistance of departments concerned, it is necessary for us to each carry out our own responsibility, and make joint efforts to do the job well. As for this year's Civilization and Courtesy Month activities, leaders at various levels and in various places should make preparations and arrangement at an earlier time. Leaders at various levels should behave like they did last year in grasping the "whole-people Civilization and Courtesy Month," carrying forward the fine tradition of "setting oneself as an example," and going deep into the forefront. Leaders at one level should take the lead to grasp the level below, and accordingly, thus doing a good job in the activities of "five-stress, four-beauty and three-love," and carrying the construction of our province's socialist spiritual civilization a step forward. At present, it is necessary to first grasp earnestly the "five-stress, four-beauty and three-love" activities of this Spring Festival, which is followed by the "nation-wide Civilization and Courtesy Month" and the "five-stress, four-beauty and three-love activities" in March. This must be better performed than that of last year's and will surely win better results.

The "five-stress, four-beauty and three-love" activities should be made frequent, systematic and regular inspection and appraisal should be made as well. After the March "Civilization and Courtesy Month," the first appraisal will be conducted early April, which will be carried on in July and August. In order to make preparations and welcome the opening of the representative conference of advanced collectives and advanced individuals of the nation's "five-stress, four-beauty and three-love" activities, different places should select a number of advanced individuals and units.

I wish you a happy Spring Festival and good health!

CSO: 4005/651

## PARTY AND STATE

### HEILONGJIANG RURAL IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL CONFERENCE HELD

SK150920 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The provincial rural ideological and political work conference, which concluded today, pointed out that an important part of rural ideological and political work for the present and for some time to come is to widely publicize and explain to the vast number of peasants "one uphold," "two unchanges," "three considerations" and various party rural principles and policies so that they will believe more firmly that party policies will not change, will dare to achieve prosperity through diligent labor and will correctly handle the relations among the interests of the state, the collective and the individual.

The provincial rural ideological and political work conference opened on 10 March and lasted for 5 days. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee attended the conference. Comrade Wang Luming spoke at the beginning of the conference. Comrade Li Lian, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech at the end of the conference. Others attending the conference were secretaries in charge of rural work of various prefectures, cities and counties, responsible comrades of propaganda departments and agricultural-industrial departments and responsible comrades of pertinent provincial departments. The Zhaodong County Party Committee and nine other units introduced their experiences in strengthening rural ideological and political work.

The conference stressed: rural areas are stabilizing and improving the various forms of the output-related contract system. This transformation is a revolution more profound than the land reform and the agricultural cooperative movement. Never before has party leadership been so imperative. Leading cadres at all levels should immerse themselves in the masses to conduct conscientious investigations and study and to ascertain new situations, solve new problems and sum up new experiences. We should also gear our work methods to the rural characteristics of decentralized management. Grassroots party branches should be strengthened in organization, ideology and workstyle. Party members should be educated to take the lead in taking the socialist road, in implementing party policies, in achieving prosperity through diligent labor and in upholding the communist workstyle so as to make contributions to the comprehensive development of rural economy.

Lin Lian pointed out in his speech delivered yesterday that, as the busiest spring farming season will soon arrive, all forms of the output-related contract system of responsibility should be stabilized and improved so that efforts can be concentrated on spring farming.

Li Lian said: Since last December, when the provincial party committee held a meeting of prefectural, city and county secretaries at which it worked out new plans for applying the output-related contract system in farmland management after it had conducted conscientious investigations and study and summed up experiences, the system in its various forms has rapidly developed throughout the province. So far, more than 95 percent of the basic accounting units have instituted the system. Most of them adopt the form of contracting on a household basis. This is an earnest choice the vast number of peasants and grassroots cadres have made after many years of practice and comparisons with the advanced experiences of other places. It is an inevitable outcome when all conditions are ripe, and it proves that the party Central Committee's principles and policies have gradually struck root in the people's hearts. During this transformation, which complies with the popular will, the higher and lower levels work in coordination, the public order is stable, the production order is normal, public property is properly handled and all problems are solved in a systematic and orderly manner.

Li Lian continued: After a new production method or a management system is established, it takes time to stabilize and improve it. Leading persons at all levels should unify their guidelines for leading agricultural and forestry work and the thinking and understanding of the cadres and people in line with the documents of the central authorities. Among the problems arising in the course of stabilizing and improving the production responsibility system, rational retention for the collective is one the masses are most concerned about. We should make it clear that proper retention is to be made for the collective. At present, there are some localities which retain too much for the collective and are too impatient in calling back the money they pay for capital goods, which are appraised at the current rate, and for production expenses. As a result, commune members gain little benefit in the same year. This is detrimental to boosting the masses' enthusiasm, to stabilizing the responsibility system and to developing production. For this reason, we should proceed from the factors conducive to production, give consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and adopt different measures for different situations. Retention for the collective in production teams plagued by disasters and poverty, in particular, must not be high in the first 1 or 2 years so that peasants can receive more benefits, can recuperate and accumulate strength for expanding production and so that their increasing enthusiasm can be protected.

Li Lian stressed: The spring farming season is just around the corner. Preparing for spring farming is a task which brooks no delay. Any forms of the responsibility system which the masses choose should be stabilized. We should lead, in a timely manner, the masses' enthusiasm to concentrate on spring farming. Problems arising in stabilizing the responsibility system can be solved in the course of production or be solved after spring farming.

## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANDONG PAPER CALLS FOR PENALIZING LAZY

SK081130 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Reform Means Awarding the Industrious and Penalizing the Lazy"]

[Text] The key to conducting reform is to eliminate the practice of "eating from the big public pot." Eliminating the practice of "eating from the big public pot" is not aimed at breaking people's bowls, but at giving awards to the industrious and penalizing the lazy so as to enable the lazy to become diligent.

Awarding the industrious and penalizing the lazy is an urgent demand of the vast number of cadres and the masses who are discontented with the practice of "eating from the big public pot," as well as a general principle of socialist distribution. Diligence is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation. In a socialist society, this virtue should be carried further. People have consistently looked down on those who are lazy. However, the practice of "eating from the big public pot" feeds the lazy and is a practice of not differentiating between the industrious and the lazy and of everybody enjoying his share. Do they not know that the share which the lazy enjoys is the fruit of the hard work of the industrious?

If they eat once or twice, the problems are apparently not serious. As time passes, it becomes a system which cannot avoid building up a number of peoples leading an idle life. The practice is apparently incompatible with the socialist principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work.

Some people even regard the practice of "eating from the big public pot" as a superiority of socialism. This is merely the ridiculous logic of the lazy.

Advanced socialist public ownership demands an adaptably advanced administrative and management system. Without doubt, the four modernizations cannot rely on the practice of "eating from the big public pot." In the spheres of agriculture, industry, commerce, science and technology, education and culture, where the practice of "eating from the big public pot" is eliminated and the principle of awarding to the industrious and penalizing the lazy is carried out, the four modernizations are flourishing and being accelerated and efficient and talented personnel for the four modernizations are emerging.

Experience shows that reform aimed at eliminating the practice of "eating from the big public pot" may well get instant results and be very effective.

In a sense, neither awards nor penalties are our aim. If, in the future, labor is regarded as life's prime want instead of a means of earning a living, the lazy will disappear.

At present, eliminating the practice of "eating from the big public pot" and implementing the principle of awarding the industrious and penalizing the lazy centers on fully mobilizing incentives for the people, especially for some lazy persons so as to enable the industrious to be more diligent and the lazy to become diligent. All people should work diligently to contribute to the four modernizations.

Do we not think that we should firmly handle affairs with assurance in conducting reforms? Work in conformity with the principle of awarding the industrious and penalizing the lazy is completely accurate. It is not necessary to look or see, hesitate or worry about this problem.[sentence as printed]

CSO: 4005/651

## PARTY AND STATE

### HEILONGJIANG URGES ADMISSION OF INTELLECTUALS TO PARTY

SK081126 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Pay Great Attention to the Issue of Admitting Intellectuals to the Party"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels, with the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals and the increasing needs of the program for achieving the four modernizations, have attached greater importance day by day to the issues of encouraging and admitting intellectuals to the party. The fact that party organizations at all levels in Daqing City have actively developed party members among intellectuals by emancipating their minds and intensifying a far-reaching outlook has well proved this point. This is not only a very gratifying phenomenon, but also a breakthrough in building the party.

However, quite a few obstacles remain on the path of admitting intellectuals to the party. For example, some persons have said that intellectuals neither show concern for politics--attending administrative meetings unwillingly--nor do things related to the masses. Some have even said that, in admitting intellectuals to the party, intellectuals have to undergo a long testing period because of their complicated family and social background--as a matter of fact, the tests have been limitless. All these points of view are prejudices. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has defined its principles and policies, and in particular, it has defined its policy on intellectuals. It has also formulated a series of concrete and relevant measures concerning its principles and policies and has scored marked achievements in enforcing these measures. The basic reason why some comrades have lagged behind ideologically is that the pernicious "leftist" influence which still shackles their minds, has not been totally eliminated, so that they always treat intellectuals in line with the standards of out-of-date regulations and rules. So far as we know, a large number of intellectuals, (particularly scientific and technical cadres), have assumed fairly heavy professional duties. As for major research work, time is precious and can produce results. How can we blame them for not attending administrative meetings that are indifferent to their presence and absence? Without a high sense of responsibility about politics, how can they enthusiastically engage in their professional work or



even be so absorbed or occupied as to plunge into the program of achieving the four modernizations? Aren't their endeavors in this regard their best display of concern for politics? Of course, it is not right for them to adopt a lukewarm attitude towards work related to the masses. However, we should not be narrow-minded in defining frequent contact with the people as work related to the masses. Doesn't the work in which intellectuals work together with the masses to overcome technical difficulties and actively give a helping hand in solving whatever problems the masses encounter belong to this category?

As for the issue of those who have applied for party membership having to undergo tests, it applies to everyone without exception. We have never advocated hastily admitting a person to the party on the basis of single merit or on short-lived deeds. On the contrary, we always adopt an active and prudent attitude toward each application for party membership. This has a vital bearing on maintaining the purity of communism in the party. However, it is not good to make the test for admitting persons to the party last too long, and it is worse, in the name of giving a long-term test, to turn down the applications submitted by a large number of people who have politically awakened and qualified for party membership. This will cause losses to the party. Upholding "the theory of the unique importance of class origin" and only paying attention to "social background" were perpetrated by the "gang of four" in the past. Now the time has arrived in which such problems must be earnestly dealt with, otherwise, progress in achieving the four modernizations will be seriously and adversely affected.

CSO: 4005/651



## PARTY AND STATE

### JIANGSU FACTIONAL LEADERS EXPELLED FROM PARTY

OW041329 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Recently the Huaiyin Prefectural CPC Committee and the Qingjiang City CPC Committee sternly dealt with a serious case involving Shao Chuang, Liu Ruizhi, Zhang Guozhi and others, factional ringleaders in the prefecture and city during the decade of domestic turmoil, who took the opportunity of the memorial meeting for Wang Wan-jia, also a factional ringleaders, to carry out factional activities, writing reactionary [word indistinct] and attempting to mount a counterattack and to carry out sabotage.

Wang Wan-jia was a worker of the Qingjiang Joint Meat Plant before the "Cultural Revolution." He became the principal ringleader of a rebel organization, the "Workers Congress," in Qingjiang City during the "Cultural Revolution" and was admitted to the party as a rebel. In 1968, he became a Standing Committee member of the prefectural revolutionary committee. In 1976, he became deputy director of the prefectural power supply bureau and member of its party core group. He was investigated in the "exposure, criticism, investigation" movement and was dismissed from his posts inside and outside the party. He died of cancer of the liver on 29 January 1982.

Prefectural and city factional ringleaders took the opportunity of the memorial meeting for Wang Wan-jia to carry out activities. Shao Chuang, Liu Ruizhi and others got together a bunch of factional activists and carried out factional activities in the name of attending the memorial meeting. Some of them blatantly wrote a reactionary eulogy, lauding Wang Wan-jia as a "hero" who "frolicked in the waves of the Qinghe" and lamented his "misfortune" as an attack on the "exposure, criticism, investigation" movement. The poem wantonly distorted Mao Zedong Thought and attempted to disguise the writers themselves with Marxist-Leninist colors in such lines as "singing on the way to meet with Marx and Lenin" and "ill luck will surely turn to good when the time comes" only to give away their dream to stage a comeback. When the leadership of the prefectural power supply bureau discovered this, prompt action was taken to stop it before the memorial meeting started.

This serious incident was by no means fortuitous, but a malignant development of their long refusal to receive education and persistence in carrying out factional activities. They did not resign themselves to the loss of the official positions they had gained. A ringleader of rebels in prefectural officers,

Shao Chuang, usurped such important positions as deputy secretary of the Sihong County CPC Committee and vice chairman of the county revolutionary committee and was investigated in the "exposure, criticism, investigation" movement. Liu Ruizhi was a doctor at the Huaiyin Tractor Repair and Assembly Plant before the "Cultural Revolution." During the "Cultural Revolution," he became one of the principal rebel ringleaders in Qingjiang City. He plotted and took part in struggles by force and led others in seizing the PLA's firearms and ammunition. In the latter part of the "Cultural Revolution," he became member of the city party committee and Standing Committee member of the city revolutionary committee. Zhang Guozhi was formerly a worker at the Qingjiang City Tractor Plant. He joined the party as a rebel and became vice chairman of the city revolutionary committee and chairman of the city trade union council. They were all dismissed from all their posts in the "exposure, criticism, investigation" movement. These people resented the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and hated the "exposure, criticism, investigation" movement. They kept constantly in touch with Wang Wanjia in carrying out factional activities. When Wang Wanjia died, they took the opportunity of the memorial meeting to stir up trouble.

In view of the fact that Shao Chuang made serious mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" and to this day refuses to be educated, but keeps engaging in factional activities, the Huaiyin Prefectural CPC Committee decided to expel him from the party. The Qingjiang City CPC Committee decided to expel Liu Ruizhi from the party and put Zhang Guozhi on probation within the party for 1 year. The other personnel, who had participated in factional activities, were either dismissed from office or relieved of duties by the departments concerned in Qingjiang City and were instructed to make in-depth self-criticisms.

CSO: 4005/651

PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI'S GAO YANG AT MEETING CITING ADVANCED IN CIVILIZATION

HK080835 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Summary] The provincial meeting to cite advanced groups and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization held by the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and Hebei Provincial People's Government ended yesterday. The closing ceremony was attended by Gao Yang, (Zhang Zuguang), (Gao Zanyang), Yin Zhe, (Xing Dongzhi), (Xu Qunxin), Xu Ruilin, Han Qimin and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government. (Zhang Zuguang), executive secretary of the provincial CPC committee, first gave an important speech at the meeting. "After speaking highly of the creative experiences of the residents of Baoding Prefecture in jointly building spiritual civilization, Comrade (Zhang Zuguang) put forth four suggestions on the problem of building spiritual civilization: 1) be aware of the importance of spiritual civilization construction; 2) rectify party style being the primary factor in building socialist spiritual civilization; 3) build socialist spiritual civilization as the task for the whole party and the common task for all fronts; 4) give full play to the exemplary or vanguard role of advanced typical examples."

After Comrade (Zhang Zuguang) spoke, the meeting held an award-giving ceremony. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government separately handed out silk banners and certificates of honor to 401 representatives of advanced groups and individuals in building spiritual civilization.

Comrade Xu Ruilin gave a closing speech. He said: "After the meeting, we must pass on its spirit. Under its guidance and in accordance with the arrangements and plans of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, we must, in light of actual local conditions, bring the advanced experiences learned at this meeting to all lines and trades of the province. We must bring about throughout the province a spectacular and down-to-earth upsurge in the effort to build socialist spiritual civilization. We must have our work done in a more extensive, more penetrating and more realistic manner than before."

CSO: 4005/651

## PARTY AND STATE

### FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES CIVILIZATION MEETING

OW131417 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Bao Caiju and Liu Huaqiang]

[Excerpts] The party committee of the Fuzhou PLA units, Fujian Province, sponsored an on-the-spot meeting on building socialist spiritual civilization by army men and people together at Danyang commune in Lianjiang County, Fujian, on 1 and 2 March, the first 2 days of the second "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month."

Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units party committee and the Fujian Provincial Party Committee Yang Chengwu, Fu Kuiqing, Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Cao Punan and Liu Bo; leading comrades of the leading organization of the Fuzhou PLA units, the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, the Civil Affairs Department, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial women's federation, the Fuzhou city and Ningde prefecture party committees, leading comrades of Lianjiang County and the PLA units stationed in Lianjiang; comrades of PLA units stationed in Fujian and of the mass work departments of all military subdistricts in Fujian and responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of some Fujian prefectural, city and county party committees, totaling more than 120 people.

Yang Chengwu, Fu Kuiqing, Xiang Nan, Hu Ping and Liu Bo spoke at the meeting. Comrade Yang Chengwu elucidated the importance for army men and people to build spiritual civilization together.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: Material civilization and spiritual civilization promote each other. They are closely integrated and are inseparable as a whole. Therefore, it is necessary to use spiritual civilization to promote material civilization in the building of civilization by army men and people together. It is necessary to grasp spiritual civilization and material civilization at the same time. Army men and people in Lianjiang County must first of all properly propagate the typical experience of this on-the-spot meeting, strive to build Lianjiang into a civilized county within 3 to 4 years and turn poor Lianjiang into a well-off county so as to make contributions to the state.

Comrade Fu Kuiqing said: To build civilization together with the people, PLA units must modestly learn from local party organizations, governments and masses. In building spiritual civilization together with the people, our PLA units must actively learn from the masses by inviting local comrades to make reports and by organizing visiting groups so as to continuously promote our units' revolutionization, modernization and regularization.

During the period of the meeting, leading comrades of the party committees of the Fuzhou PLA units and Fujian Province and other representatives zestfully visited Danyang Brigade's "armymen-people friendship orchard." They saw on the hilly slopes row upon row of lush green tangerine trees. According to the orchard keeper, this is one of the achievements by armymen and people in building civilization together. Over the past year, local PLA units and the masses have repeatedly braved wind and rain to battle against barren hills and raised 140 mu of orchards.

They also visited the Danyang Central Elementary School, a civilized school built by armymen and people together.

CSO: 4005/651

## PARTY AND STATE

### XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU TRADE UNION MEETING

OW080605 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, addressed the provincial commendation meeting for trade union activists on 3 March. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, he first extended his warm greetings to the meeting.

Regarding how to score new achievements in the work of trade unions this year, Comrade Xu Jiatun put forward three suggestions:

1. It is necessary to mobilize and organize workers and staff members to stand in the van of reform. In keeping with the unified plans of the central authorities, Jiangsu Province is currently reforming the party and government organs at the provincial, prefectural and city levels, and is carrying out reforms in economic structure. It is hoped that trade union organizations at all levels as well as trade union cadres and activists throughout the province, will respond to the party Central Committee's call and swiftly take action to promote reform.
2. It is necessary to organize workers and staff members to successfully carry out economic construction. After pointing out the excellent situation in Jiangsu Province in 1982, characterized by good harvests, brisk business, political stability and happy and joyous lives for the people, Comrade Xu Jiatun said: We should redouble our efforts, advance from victory to victory, and consolidate and develop the excellent situation. The provincial CPC committee requires that the province's overall economic growth rate this year be no lower than last year. We have had a good start this year. But difficulties lie ahead. Therefore, we should be fully confident of victory and face the problems squarely in time of success. We should be aware of the peculiarities amid general manifestations, remain soberminded all the time, do our work well from the very beginning, never relax our efforts and persevere with our good work and achievements. He hoped that all workers and staff members would work with one heart and one mind, overcome all difficulties in production and construction and strive for new achievements.
3. It is necessary to create a new situation in trade union work. Comrade Xu Jiatun emphatically said: We must consider building spiritual civilization an important task of trade unions. We must thoroughly carry out the "five stresses, four beauties, three loves" activities, provide a systematic education

on political theory for workers and staff members, and strive to enhance their political consciousness. Currently, we should mobilize workers and staff members to take an active part in the second Civility and Courtesy Month campaign so as to bring the campaign to a new height.

Comrade Xu Jiatun emphatically said: Trade unions at all levels should attach importance to the work on intellectuals and assist party organizations at all levels in implementing the policy on intellectuals. They should publicize the role of intellectuals in the four modernizations drive. The new situation requires that all workers and staff members give priority to knowledge and strive to become knowledgeable. It is necessary to instruct workers and staff members to respect and support the work of intellectuals and cultivate the good habit of loving knowledge and respecting intellectuals. Trade unions should also represent the interests of intellectuals, dare to speak up for them, warmly help them solve practical problems of all kinds and urge them to contribute more to creating a new situation.

Comrade Zhou Ze, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, also attended today's meeting.

CSO: 4005/651



## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG, OTHERS DO CLEANING WORK

OW061331 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Today is the first day of the second "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" movement in Shanghai. The people throughout the municipality have launched a massive patriotic cleaning campaign. Municipal party and government leading comrades went to related grassroots units and joined the masses in cleaning work and inspected and supervised the beginning of the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" activities of the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" movement.

Chen Guodong, first secretary, Hu Lijiao, second secretary, and Chen Yi, deputy secretary, of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; and Wang Jingkun, commander, and Zhang Chen, political commissar, of the PLA Shanghai Garrison; went this morning to the 70-year-old Taikang Food Products Factory. As soon as they got out of their cars, they began to sweep the main road in the factory area.

Comrade Chen Guodong stressed that to promote the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, it is necessary to strengthen party leadership. A young worker (Xiao Zhang) was punished by a public security organ for gambling. In the "five stresses and four beauties" movement, he sincerely mended his ways and became an advanced producer. Comrade Chen Guodong praised him: [begin recording] Good. Young people should lead the way by setting a good example. You should help those lagging behind and influence a great many people. [end recording]

Zhong Min, secretary of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, and Wang Tao, Kiu Jingji and Zhou Guoheng, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, took part in cleaning the Shanghai Jiaotong University campus.

This morning, Mayor Wang Daohan and vice mayors Han Zheyi, Wang Jian, Chen Zonglie, Yang Kai and Yang Di went to the newly built Shiliupu passenger terminal of the Shanghai harbor. As arranged by dock personnel, they joined three groups in sweeping and mopping clean three waiting rooms for passengers.



This morning, vice mayors Xin Yuanxi and Pei Xianbai went to the No 1 Department Store and the No 1 Food Store respectively. They put on work clothes, picked up a broom and began sweeping the stores, from outside to inside. Then they rolled up their sleeves and mopped the counters and walls.

This morning, Song Richang, Jing Renqiu, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Liangmo, Wang Zhizhong and Xu Wensi, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee, and members of the municipal CPPCC committee, more than 20 people in all, went to the Huadong Hospital and joined the medical personnel in cleaning work.

CSO: 4005/651

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ADDRESSES LEI FENG RALLY

OW061239 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Report by station reporters: "The Provincial Party Committee Propaganda Department and the Provincial CYL Committee Hold a Grand Rally To Mark the 20th Anniversary of the Party Central Committee's Call To Learn From Comrade Lei Feng"--with portions recorded]

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee propaganda department and the provincial CYL committee held a grand rally this afternoon, in the Jianghuai Theater in Hefei to mark the 20th anniversary of the party Central Committee's call to learn from Comrade Lei Feng. More than 1,000 CYL members and young people from factories, rural villages, government offices, schools and PLA units in Hefei area attended the rally.

Party and government leaders of Anhui Province and Hefei City and responsible comrades of the provincial military district attended the rally. (Dai Yue) deputy director of the provincial party committee propaganda department, presided over the rally.

He said: [begin recording] First of all, we ask Comrade Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee, to make a speech. [end recording]

Zhou Zijian said: [begin recording] Comrades, 5 March this year marks the 20th anniversary of the party Central Committee's call to learn from Comrade Lei Feng. [end recording]

Comrade Zhou Zijian in his report reviewed the great successes achieved in the province in learning from Lei Feng over the past 20 years, and expounded the practical significance for the whole people to learn from Lei Feng.

He said: To fulfill the general goal and various tasks of the socialist modernization drive, we need hundreds of millions of Lei Fengs to make outstanding contributions at their ordinary work posts. The stress today on learning from Lei Feng is an important measure for building a socialist spiritual civilization with the communist ideology at its core and a pressing need at present for improving the standards of social conduct.

To further develop the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng and raise it to a higher level, Comrade Zhou Zijian called on cadres at all levels, the masses and young people in the province to learn from Comrade Lei Feng; foster lofty communist ideals; carry forward the "nail" spirit; assiduously study science, culture and professional knowledge; gain mastery in revolutionary theory and skills for socialist construction; constantly foster the concept of the whole situation and strengthen the sense of organization and discipline.

Following Comrade Zhou Zijian's report, (Wang Huohong), secretary of the provincial CYL committee, spoke at the rally.

CSO: 4005/651

PARTY AND STATE

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU AT AWARDS MEETING

SK050738 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wang Jingyu), this afternoon the provincial people's government, authorized by the State Council, held a meeting at the auditorium of the provincial guest house to confer the title "National Labor Model" to Jiang Zhuying.

At the meeting, Li Shuran, deputy governor of the province, on behalf of the State Council, read the resolution on conferring the title "National Labor Model" to Zhao Chune, Luo Jianfu and Jiang Zhuying. Zhang Gensheng, governor of the province and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, mandated by the State Council, presented the certificate and medal which were received by Comrade (Lu Chengqin), wife of Comrade Jiang Zhuying, on behalf of her husband.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, (Zhao Xiu), Liu Jingzhi, Xiao Cun, He Youfa, Liu Yunzhao, Song Renyuan, Liu Cikai, Zhang Kaijing, Cheng Shengsan, Feng Yingkui, Li Shuren, Yan Zitao and Wang Daheng. Among those who attended the meeting by taking a special trip from Beijing were Wang Chonglun, member of the CPC Central Committee and vice president of All-China Federation of Trade Union, and Yan Dongsheng, member of the CPC Central Committee and vice president of Chinese Academy of Sciences. Also attending the meeting were representatives from the provincial and Changchun city departments concerned--more than 1,500 persons in all.

(Wang Mingde), chairman of the provincial Council of Trade Unions, presided over the meeting, and Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, addressed the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting were Wang Chonglun, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Yan Dongsheng, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and (Wang Jiaqi), fellow researcher of the Changchun Optical Instrument Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

CSO: 4005/651

PARTY AND STATE

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG RALLY

HK070805 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Summary] On the afternoon of 5 March, more than 1,500 party members, cadres, CYL members, youths, students, commune members, workers and local PLA commanders and fighters of the Lei Feng commune of Wangcheng County came to the Lei Feng Memorial Hall to attend a rally to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of the inscriptions by Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation on learning from Lei Feng.

"At a little past 5 p.m. Mao Zhiyong, Jiao Linyi, (Xu Jianying) and other leading comrades of provincial and city party, government and military organs, and leaders of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial cultural bureau, the provincial CYL committee, the propaganda department of the city CPC committee, the city cultural bureau, the city CYL committee, and other units showed up on the rostrum."

Among others, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, and Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the rally. Jiao Linyi said: "Comrades, the spirit of learning from Lei Feng is a powerful spiritual force in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. It is hoped that through the efforts of the party and league organizations at all levels and the masses of people, the spirit of Lei Feng can be carried forward and developed among the young people of this generation and can always radiate brilliance in the hometown of Lei Feng." It is hoped that young people on all fronts throughout the province in their own posts will write new chapters in building socialist spiritual civilization through practical actions in the "five stresses and four points of beauty" campaign and contribute their youth and strength in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social practices and stimulating the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/651

## PARTY AND STATE

### FURTHER REPORT ON HUBEI LEADER'S SPEECH

HK080817 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Excerpts of the first two parts of provincial CPC committee secretary Shen Yinluo's report at the first provincial congress of progressive production teams, model households and five-good commune members were broadcast yesterday. Excerpts of the last two parts of his report will be broadcast as follows.

In the third part of his speech, Comrade Shen Yinluo emphasized that the cadres and the masses in the rural areas must vigorously study and apply science and get rich by relying on science. Comrade Shen Yinluo said that the 12th Party Congress emphasized once again that the key link of the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology and that science and technology must be regarded as one of the important strategic points of the economic development. All agricultural scientific and technological personnel and the masses of peasants throughout our province must make concerted efforts and resolutely implement the principle that we must rely on science and technology to achieve the economic construction and that the scientific and technological development must be geared to the needs of the economic construction. We must strive to make a big step in a relatively short time in popularizing agricultural science and technology and in scientific farming in our province.

In the fourth part of his speech, Comrade Shen Yinluo demanded that peasants strive to become modern socialist peasants. Comrade Shen Yinluo said that the masses of peasants are the creators of history. They must be the masters who continue to create a high degree of material civilization as well as the masters who create a high degree of spiritual civilization. Communist party members, all members and all progressive elements must not only take the lead in developing production and getting rich through labor but also give play to their vanguard and model role in the course of building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core. They must lead more and more members of society to become laborers who have ideals, morality and culture and abide by discipline.

Comrade Shen Yinluo emphatically pointed out: While publicizing and commending advanced typical examples which radiate with the light of communist ideology, we must pay attention to and handle well the relations between conducting propaganda and education in communist ideology and adhering to the all party's

socialist policies which are now in force. We must vigorously publicize, commend and advocate the advanced deeds of selflessness, sacrificing their own interests for the sake of others, finding it a pleasure to help others and never giving a thought to personal gain or loss which are displayed by all advanced figures. However, we must not universally require and compel every member of society to do so. We must promptly and resolutely correct the matters in respect of encroachment upon the lawful rights and interests of specialized households and key households.

CSO: 4005/651

## PARTY AND STATE

### HUBEI LEADERS MEET ADVANCED REPRESENTATIVES

HK071018 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Summary] Yesterday afternoon, provincial CPC committee secretary (Guan Guangfu), deputy secretary (Qian Yunlu), provincial CPC committee Standing Committee member (Wang Ruisheng) and Vice Governor Wang Hanzhang respectively held forums with some deputies who are attending the first provincial congress of advanced production teams, model households and five-good commune members.

Deputies from Yingcheng, Guangji, Yangxin and Zaoyang counties and Shennongjia forest zone introduced their experiences and method of becoming wealthy. Moreover, they put forward their views and demands.

Provincial CPC committee secretary (Guan Guangfu) said: "Allowing a part of the people to become wealthy first and allowing them to become well known is our party's policy. Comrades are requested to tell the masses of peasants that this policy of the party will not change. We support the outstanding households to become wealthy first. We must not pursue egalitarianism because we see some differences. How can we become wealthy for a long time and on a sound basis? This surely depends on policy. If we merely rely on policy, the results will be limited. We must also study science and apply advanced technology. We can then achieve better results. Our grassroots cadres must serve as models in resolutely implementing the principles and policies of the central authorities. We must have a certain cultural knowledge and a good grasp of science and technology.

"All departments in our province must improve their method of work. They must thoroughly understand the spirit of the central authorities, have their feet firmly planted at the grassroots level and do well in conducting investigation and study. This is a key link. We must resolutely do whatever we think correct."

(Guan Guangfu) encouraged the participants in the forum to take the lead in implementing all principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is necessary to take the lead in studying and applying science and in becoming wealthy through labor. It is also essential to play the role of a backbone element and a bridge.

CSG: 4905/651



## PARTY AND STATE

### HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU GIVES REPORT ON POLITICAL WORK

HK080851 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Guan Guangfu, provincial CPC committee secretary, pointed out at the provincial meeting on ideological and political work for workers and staff members on 6 March: In the new historical period, ideological and political work must serve the four modernizations and the current reforms, take communist ideology as the core, educate the broad masses of workers and staff members, the young workers and staff members in particular, to think about major events, do solid work and have the overall situation in view, ensure victorious progress in creating a new situation in all fields in socialist modernization and ensure that all work of our province will prepare for the four modernizations.

Comrade Guan Guangfu stressed: The mutual relations between ideological and political work and economic work are precisely to guarantee the socialist nature of enterprises, the socialist orientation of development of enterprises and the correct implementation of the principles and policies of the party and the state by enterprises, workers and staff members.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: socialist enterprises are shouldering the tasks of building material and spiritual civilization. This is one of the signs marking the difference between socialist and capitalist enterprises. These two tasks are integrated and promote each other. Both of them depend on the support and guarantee of the party's ideological and political work. At present, the erroneous tendency of not paying enough attention to ideological and political work quite commonly exists. We must resolutely overcome this tendency.

In talking about the necessity of closely combining ideological and political work with current reforms, Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The essence of the institutional reform which is underway and reform of the economic system is to readjust links of the relations of production which are not in keeping with the development of the productive forces and links of the superstructure which are not in keeping with the economic base, and further emancipate the productive forces and enhance social development. Therefore, reform is a revolution that destroys the old and creates the new. The influence of leftist ideas still exists. We must help the people further eliminate this influence, understand clearly the socialist orientation in conducting reform and increase our faith and determination in reform. This is an aspect of the task of ideological and political work.

Comrade Guan Guangfu also stressed: We must shift the focus of ideological and political work for workers and staff members in enterprises on to young workers. This is an important change in ideological and political work in enterprises in the new historical period. This is mainly because since the beginning of the 1970's, the rate of replacing old workers with the new has increased. The organizational composition of workers has greatly changed. From results of investigations carried out in Hubei, there are altogether 5.3 million workers. Young workers who are below 35 years old account for 70 percent of the total. Most of them are in the first line of production and are main forces in the four modernizations. Viewed from their main aspects and essential nature, the new generation of workers is a promising one. Therefore, strengthening ideological and political education among young workers and giving proper training to this new socialist generation so that the great cause of the working class will be carried on is an historical task which we are faced with and is a major matter of strategic significance.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: Strengthening party leadership is the crux of ideological and political work for workers and staff members. He stressed: CPC committees at all levels, chief responsible comrades in particular, must concentrate their efforts on implementing the party's line, principles and policies, on the ideological and political work for the masses and cadres and on party building in order to ensure smooth progress of all kinds of work.

He explicitly pointed out: At present, we must grasp firmly and do a good job in the following aspects of ideological and political work:

1. We must continue to thoroughly study the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress. We must closely link the study of the 12th Party Congress documents with the study of the new constitution, Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches on the four modernizations and reform. We must organize studies centering around questions concerning persistence in reform and creation of a new situation and consciously implement the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress in all kinds of work.
2. We must gradually adopt ways for regular training and carry out systematic communist ideological education among the broad masses of workers and staff members, with the focus on young workers.
3. We must do a good job in day-to-day ideological work and carry out, in a thorough and deep-going way, the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities.
4. We must strengthen education among party members and make good preparations for party consolidation. This is an important content of ideological and political work for workers and staff members in enterprises at present. CPC committees in all enterprises must make great efforts to do a good job in this fundamental work.

The provincial meeting on ideological and political work for workers and staff members lasted 7 days. Deputies to the meeting seriously studied the guidelines of the national meeting for ideological and political work for workers and staff members and important speeches by Comrade Hu Yaobang during

his recent inspection tour in Hubei, discussed how to strengthen and improve ideological and political work for workers and staff members and exchanged experiences. The deputies believed with full confidence: so long as we act according to the guidelines of instructions given by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee and so long as CPC committees assume the responsibility, the whole party participates in the work, the masses are extensively mobilized and efforts of various sectors including administrative organs, trade unions, CYL organizations, the women's federation and so on, are made, ideological and political work in enterprises will certainly take on a new look and the broad masses of workers and staff members throughout the province will certainly adopt a new attitude in fulfilling the great historical mission which they have shouldered in modernization.

CSO: 4005/651

## PARTY AND STATE

### FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES WOMEN ACTIVISTS

OW100925 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpts] A provincial congress of women activists in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization in Fujian ended successfully on the morning of 7 March. The congress urged the advanced representatives from all trades and professions to unite and lead the broad masses of women in the province in vying with each other to become models in creating a new situation and promoting reform in order to make Fujian a forerunner in the modernization drive.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, People's Congress, government, military district and CPPCC committee Xiang Nan, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu (Zhang Yimin), Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Chen Xizhong, Fu Baicui, Ren Manjun, Zhang Gexin, (Liu Tifu), Guo Ruiren and Zuo Fengmei, as well as responsible persons of provincial departments concerned, attended the congress which was a gathering of representatives of women activists to commemorate 8 March, International Women's Day.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, (Zhang Yimin), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee, extended warm greetings of 8 March International Women's Day to women comrades on all fronts in Fujian and paid high tribute to the advanced women's collectives and individuals, all representatives attending the congress and the broad masses of women comrades who are working hard on various fronts.

Comrade (Zhang Yimin) called on women on all fronts in Fujian to closely follow the steps of the party Central Committee, plunge into and promote reform, and with the concrete action of doing a good job in their work make new contributions in building a material and spiritual civilization and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Fujian.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, addressed the congress. He said that women are the great force in modernization and in building a material and spiritual civilization, as well as in building the eight bases and developing the province in accordance with local conditions. He urged women to play an active role in promoting reform.

He hoped that women in the countryside and woman comrades in charge of rural work will pay keen attention to the legitimate rights of women and children

and strive to do a good job in family planning. He said: discrimination against women and children, female infanticide and kidnapping of women are serious in some rural areas. Comrades in charge of women's work must pay close attention to these problems and resolutely clamp down on such crimes.

In conclusion, Comrade Xiang Nan said: Women are a great force in family planning. In accordance with the central authorities' relevant instructions, couples are encouraged to have only one child, rings must be inserted after the first birth, sterilization must be performed after the second birth and abortion of the third birth is justifiable. He urged comrades in charge of rural work to regard family planning as a national policy and do a good job in it.

CSO: 4005/651

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ATTENDS COMMENDATION MEETINGS

OW150045 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting to commend the advanced collectives and workers of the court system ended this morning in Fuzhou. The meeting called on court personnel throughout the province to make new contributions to promoting socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in public order, and safeguarding the development of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

At today's closing ceremony, leading comrades of the provincial higher people's court presented silk banners and certificates of merit to 42 advanced collectives, including the Longhai County People's Court, and medals and certificates to 159 advanced workers including (Lin Shifen), deputy presiding judge of the civil court of the Huaan County People's Court.

During the meeting, Xiang Nan, first secretary, Hu Hong, permanent secretary, Yuan Gai, Standing Committee member, and responsible comrades of the public security and judicial committee, of the provincial party committee, met with all the delegates. Comrade Yuan Gai spoke on behalf of the provincial party committee.

The provincial meeting to commend the advanced collectives and advanced workers of the procuratorial system ended today in Fuzhou. The meeting called on all procuratorial personnel throughout the province to be determined to carry out reforms, courageously forge ahead and strive to create a new situation in procuratorial work.

Xiang Nan, first secretary, Hu Hong, permanent secretary, Yuan Gai, Standing Committee member, and responsible comrades of the public security and judicial committee, of the provincial party committee, met with all the delegates during the meeting.

CS0: 4005/651

## PARTY AND STATE

### CHENGDU PLA LEADERS AT SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION MEETING

HK091232 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] The representative meeting of advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization of the Chengdu PLA units, which lasted for 5 days, successfully closed yesterday afternoon. The meeting appealed to the vast numbers of commanders and fighters to add to their achievements, constantly blazing new trails and enhancing socialist spiritual civilization to a new level.

Present at the closing session were responsible comrades of the Chengdu PLA units, including Wang Chenghan, Wan Haifeng, (Yan Shouqing), (Zhang Zhili), (Wang Jingquan), Niu Ji, Yang Zengtong, (Qiao Xueting) and (Yang Yishan); and veteran leaders of the Chengdu PLA units, including (Li Wenqing), (Lu Fuyi), (Wang Dongbao), (Fu Jicheng), Xu Chenggong, Yu Shusheng, (Xie Liuhui), (Jin Zhongshan), (Mu Jiahan) and others.

At the closing session, Chengdu PLA units deputy political commissar Niu Ji announced the general order by the CPC committee on selecting pace setters in building socialist spiritual civilization and commending the advanced. According to the general order, 13 units and 12 individuals are to be selected as pace setters and 49 advanced units and individuals are to be commended.

Amid majestic music and warm applause, Comrades Wang Chenghan and Wan Haifeng awarded silk banners, certificates of merit and prizes to the advanced collectives and individuals.

During the meeting, Chengdu PLA units political commissar Wan Haifeng gave a report entitled: Add to Our Achievements, Constantly Blaze New Trails and Enhance the PLA's Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization to a New Level. Comrade Wan Haifeng said: In building spiritual civilization, we must carry out the spirit of reform, focusing on speeding up our pace in building a revolutionary, modernized and regularized PLA, enhancing the PLA's political, military and scientific level, and thus strengthening the army's overall combat capability.

Chengdu PLA units commander Wang Chenghan addressed the meeting before its closing. He urged the representatives to the meeting to guard against arrogance and rashness and be modest and prudent, and encouraged them to unite with the broad masses of people and take the lead and make greater contributions in fulfilling training and other tasks.

CSO: 4005/651



## PARTY AND STATE

### HEFEI FORMS LEADING GROUP TO PROMOTE CIVILITY

OW150634 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] The Hefei city army-people leading group for jointly developing spiritual civilization was officially inaugurated on 8 March by PLA units stationed in Hefei, the Hefei City CPC Committee and the city people's government. The first meeting of the leading group was held.

This leading group is composed of eight members, with (Zhang Mingyuan), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, as head; the deputy heads are (Ding Zhi), deputy secretary of the Hefei City CPC Committee; (Wei Puifeng), vice mayor of Hefei City; and (Wang Qin), deputy director of the political department of the provincial military district. The leading group has also set up an office.

The first meeting seriously discussed the purpose of the leading group, its tasks and the methods of carrying out activities. The participants held that the army-people activity to jointly develop spiritual civilization represents a new development of double-supports work and is a concrete action in implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. It is of great significance in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style of work and in the general social mood, in promoting army building, in improving army-government and army-people relations and in developing spiritual civilization. The meeting stressed that the five stresses, four beauties and three loves should be the main theme of this year's activities in jointly developing spiritual civilization. The army and people should help one another to study and work hard towards ideological building.

The meeting also emphasized that units at the company level or above should take the initiative to work together with nearby schools, neighborhoods, stores and factories to build "civility villages," "civility neighborhoods," "civility schools," "civility compounds," "civility stores," and "civility factories." On the other hand, local units and the broad masses of cadres and people should coordinate with local PLA units and help them acquire scientific and common knowledge and train personnel, who can serve in the army as well as in local construction, to turn the PLA into a revolutionized, modernized and regularized army.

The meeting called on the army and people in the Hefei area to coordinate their activities with the current second "Civility and Courtesy Month" activities, help one another in study and, with one heart and one mind, create a new situation for double-supports work.



## PARTY AND STATE

### ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN AT TREE-PLANTING RALLY

OW151253 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Today is Arbor Day. Widespread tree-planting activities in urban and rural areas throughout the province are taking place.

Anhui provincial and Hefei city party, government and army leading comrades, Yuan Zhen, Su Yu, (Su Hua), Liu Lianmin, (Shi Junjie), Zhang Kaifang, Meng Jiaqin, Guo Tixiang, Huang Yu, Hu Tan, (Xiong Yukun), (Wang Feng), Zheng Rui and Wei Anmin, and office cadres, workers and staff members, students and PLA fighters, some 200,000 people in all, planted trees and flowers to beautify the environment in areas near the provincial library, the Shuguang new housing development, the (Daoshu) Mountain, the Huancheng Road and the (Lin) Street.

The Anhui Provincial CYL Committee and the provincial forestry department jointly held an oath-taking rally in (Tanglin) Commune, Feidong County, for young people to plant trees along the banks of Chaohu Lake to mark the Arbor Day with concrete actions. Some 5,000 CYL members, young people and middle and primary school students attended the rally. Provincial and Chaohu prefectural responsible comrades, Zhou Zijian, Yan Youmin, (Wang Yuzhao), Meng Fulin, (Feng Lin) and (Tan Jiuru), attended the rally. (Wang Houhong), secretary of the provincial CYL committee, presided over it. (Gao Weiqing), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, made a mobilization report. Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, spoke at the rally. After the rally, all those present picked up shovels and marched to the barren sandy banks of Chaohu Lake 2 li away from the rally site.

Some 100,000 people were mobilized to plant trees in Bengbu City.

CSO: 4005/651

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BEIJING REVIEW' ON SPREAD OF MARXISM IN CHINA

HK240603 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 11, 14 Mar 83 pp 20-24

[Article by Hu Yongqin, staff member of the CPC Central Committee's bureau for the translation of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin: "Dissemination of Marxism in China"]

[Text] The victory of the Chinese revolution was the result of the dissemination and creative application of Marxism in China, the most populous country in the world. Therefore, a review of the spread of Marx' theories in China since the beginning of this century is one significant way to commemorate the centenary of Marx' death.

The popularization of Marxism in China has traversed a long, tortuous course. When it began to gain wide popularity in European capitalist countries half a century after it came into being in Europe in the 1840s, China was gradually being reduced to a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society as a result of imperialist aggression. It was not until the early 20th century that the names of Marx and Engels began to be known in China along with bits and pieces of their works. The first section of the Manifesto of the Communist Party was translated into Chinese in 1908; it took more than 70 years after that for the Chinese version of the 50-volume collected works of Marx and Engels to be published.

From 1902 to 1921

At the turn of the century, enlightened members of the Chinese bourgeoisie voiced a demand for constitutional reform and modernization in their opposition to the decayed feudal autocracy of the Qing Dynasty. They sought the truth needed for national salvation from Western capitalist countries.

When speaking of the various schools of socialism and the socialist movement in the West, bourgeois reformers represented by Kang Youwei (1858-1927) and Liang Qichao (1873-1929) and bourgeois revolutionaries represented by Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) referred to Marx and Engels, founders of scientific communism, and Marx' theories.

Liang Qichao was the first Chinese to mention the name of Marx. In 1902 he wrote in Issue No 18 of XIN MIN CONG BAO (NEW PEOPLE'S JOURNAL) that Marx was the "forefather of socialism as well as a prolific writer."

In its second issue published in November 1905, MIN BAO (PEOPLE'S PAPER), organ of the bourgeois revolutionaries, carried an article by Zhu Zhixin (1882-1920), in which he gave a brief account of the lives of Marx and Engels and the gist of the Manifesto of the Communist Party. The article was accompanied by translations of excerpts of the Manifesto and the ten programmes listed in its second section.

Influenced by the Russian October Revolution led by Lenin, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal May 4th Movement broke out in China in 1919. Revolutionary intellectuals represented by Li Dazhao (1889-1927), Chen Duxiu (1880-1942), Mao Zedong (1893-1976) and Zhou Enlai (1898-1976) began to accept Marxism and actively publicize it. Thereafter began the dissemination of Marxism in China.

In April 1919, MEI ZHOU PING LUN (WEEKLY TRIBUNE) sponsored by Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu published part of Manifesto of the Communist Party. A month later, Beijing's CHEN BAO (MORNING PAPER) began carrying, in installments, the translation of the whole of AGE LABOUR and CAPITAL.

Masterminded by Li Dazhao, XIN QING NIAN (NEW YOUTH) published a special issue on Marxism, which systematically introduced the three component parts of Marxism--(historical materialism, political economy and scientific socialism) and printed translations of excerpts of Marx' works. In August 1920, a pamphlet containing several chapters of Engels' socialism: utopian and scientific was published in Shanghai.

During that period, Li Dazhao founded the research society of Marx' theories; he also set up a special library and a study group.

With the development of the revolutionary mass movement and the spread of Marxism, communism-inclined revolutionaries represented by Li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu, Mao Zedong and Zhao Enlai organized communist groups in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Hunan and Guangdong, which studied Marxism, spread it among students and workers and prepared to organize the Chinese Communist Party. In August 1920, a complete Chinese version of Manifesto of the Communist Party translated by Chen Wangdao (1890-1977), a Shanghai communist group member, was published in Shanghai.

Around the time of the May 4th Movement, eight works by Marx and Engels were translated and published in China, which not only sped up the ideological awakening of the Chinese people but also furnished the ideological and theoretical basis for the birth of the Chinese Communist Party.

From 1921 to 1949

The year 1921 saw the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, which adopted Marxism-Leninism as its guiding ideology. Shortly afterwards, the party Central Committee propaganda department headed by Li Da (1890-1966) mapped out a plan for the party-led People's Publishing House to publish 29 Marxist-Leninist works in its Marx series and Lenin series. However, due to persecution by the reactionary authorities and harsh material conditions of the time, the plan was only partially fulfilled.

On May 5, 1922, the 104th birthday of Marx was commemorated at mass rallies and symposiums held in Shanghai, Beijing and Guangzhou. Many newspapers and magazines published special issues to mark the occasion. The China Labor Union Secretariat published in commemoration of Marx, which gave a detailed description of his life and theories.

In 1924, the Chinese Communist Party, the Kuomintang led by Sun Yat-sen and various revolutionary classes formed a united front, thus giving a big boost to revolutionary movements all over the country. In 1923, the party established the Shanghai bookstore, which specialized in publishing party documents and Marxist-Leninist books. The bookstore later branched out to Guangzhou, Chongqing, Ningbo, Qingdao and Taiyuan and in this way established a distribution network for the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in China.

In 1927, the Kuomintang reactionaries betrayed the revolution. White terror reigned across the nation, and party organizations suffered tremendous damage. In the cultural arena, the reactionaries whipped up the counterrevolutionary cultural "encirclement and suppression." Marxist-Leninist works were forbidden, party's underground publishing houses were closed down and those reading, translating, publishing and spreading revolutionary books and publications were cruelly persecuted.

But the communists and progressive cultural workers were undaunted. During the second revolutionary civil war (1927-37), more works by Marx and Engels were published. In Shanghai alone, 50 titles of such books came off the press.

After 1928, the party organizations recovered from the damage and the revolutionary situation improved. The party's underground publishing organizations and progressive bookstores put out a number of Marxist-Leninist works. In 1930 a complete Chinese language edition of anti-Duhring, translated by Wu Liping (1906- ) and published by the Jiangnan Bookstore of Shanghai, became a bestseller. This book, which Lenin called a Marxist Encyclopaedia, played a big role in raising the party's Marxist theoretical level. In 1931 Comrade Mao Zedong obtained a copy of that book after the Red Army's capture of Zhangzhou; he read it repeatedly.

In 1930-34, four Chinese versions of the first volume of CAPITAL, the Marxist economics magnum opus, were published thanks to arduous efforts by Hou Wailu (1896- ) and others in spite of enemy attempts at sabotage and blockade.

The translation and introduction of Marxist theories of literature and art also made much headway under the auspices of Lu Xun (1881-1936), Qu Qiubai (1899-1935), and other revolutionary men of letters.

That period also witnessed the publication in Shanghai of CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, translated by Guo Moruo (1892-1978) and the publication in Beijing of THE POVERTY OF PHILOSOPHY, translated by Xu Deheng, now vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

In the meantime, indigenous methods and materials were devised to print Marxist works in revolutionary base areas established by the party in regions where the counterrevolutionary rule was relatively weak.

The Manifesto of the Communist Party, for example, was printed in Ruijin, Jiangxi Province. In its issue No 68, 1934, DOU ZHENG (STRUGGLE), organ of the Party Central Bureau in the Soviet base area, carried articles by Marx and Engels. In 1933, the people in the revolutionary base areas marked the 50th anniversary of the death of Marx on a wide scale.

The party Central Committee adopted a resolution for the anniversary and the party's journal published commemorative articles calling on soldiers and civilians in the base areas to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism.

During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), Yanan, then the site of the party Central Committee became the Chinese people's headquarters for combating the Japanese invaders as well as the centre for the study and propaganda of Marxism and the publication of Marxist-Leninist works.

The party Central Committee decided to establish a department to specialize in translating Marxist-Leninist works. A number of party leaders, such as Zhang Wentian (1900-76), also checked the translation. Liberation Publishing House published ten titles of the Marx and Engels series as well as selected works of Lenin, selected works of Stalin and anti-Japanese war reference series. To strengthen the study and research of Marxist military theories and strategic thinkings so as to guide the people's war, Yanan also published selected military writings of Engels.

In the 1942 Yanan movement to rectify the party's style of work, Comrade Mao Zedong personally presided over the work of compiling methods of thinking of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, which was an important document to be studied during the movement. Large numbers of the book were printed in many places.

Overcoming many difficulties, revolutionaries and progressives in the Kuomintang-controlled areas and Japanese occupied areas reprinted a number of Marxist-Leninist works published in Yanan. They even translated and published many works including Ludwig Feuerbach and the end of classical German philosophy and the German ideology. In 1938, the Shanghai Dushu and Shenghuo Publishing House published the unabridged Chinese version of the three volumes of CAPITAL, a party-sponsored project which took the translators, Guo Dali (1905-76) and Wang Yanan (1901-69) ten years.

During the war of liberation (1945-49), the party Central Committee, while busy directing battles, encouraged cadres to study Marxism-Leninism and actively promoted the publication of Marxist-Leninist works as part of the efforts in preparation for the birth of new China.

The Liberation Publishing House published additional Marxist-Leninist works. The books it published in Yanan were reprinted in the revolutionary base areas and newly liberated areas. The Xinhua bookstores across the land reprinted such works on an unprecedented scale. The Manifesto of the Communist Party, for example, was reprinted in more than 20 places. Harbin alone printed 3,000 sets of an unabridged translation of the three-volume CAPITAL.

The party's underground publishing houses produced a number of Marxist-Leninist works in Kuomintang-controlled areas during that period. In 1949, Shanghai published Marx THE THEORIES OF SURPLUS VALUE translated by Guo Dali and reprinted THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE and other works published by the Liberation Publishing House in the world famous academic works.

On the eve of nationwide liberation, in an effort to improve the cadres' political and theoretical levels and prepare for the victory of [phrase indistinct] works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, with total circulation reaching 3 million copies in the period from June 1949 to June 1950. By the time the nation was liberated, all major works by Marx and Engels had been translated into Chinese.

From 1949 to 1983

The birth of the People's Republic of China in October 1949 symbolized the great victory of Marxism in China and opened up new possibilities for its spread. In the early post-liberation period, there was an upsurge to study Marxism in response to the call of the party Central Committee. The publication of classical Marxist-Leninist works was the responsibility of the People's Publishing House established in 1951, which reprinted many pre-liberation versions of such works. Newspapers and such journals as XINJIAN SHE (NEW CONSTRUCTION), ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN (CHINESE YOUTH), XUE XI (STUDY) and WEN SHI ZHE (LITERATURE, HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY) published new translations of Marxist-Leninist works.

To further arm party members with Marxism-Leninism theories, the party Central Committee decided to set up the bureau for the translation of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin whose task was to translate all their works into Chinese systematically and in a planned way.

In the last three decades, the bureau completed the translation of the monumental Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Collected Works of Lenin, Collected Works of Stalin and other writings. In addition, they have also edited Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Selected Works of Lenin, Selected Works of Stalin and compilations on particular subjects. The Collected Works of Marx and Engels contain a total of 32 million Chinese characters in 50 volumes.

The translation and publication of the 39-volume Collected Works of Marx and Engels was completed between 1956 and 1974 with more than 120,000 sets off the press. In 1972, the four-volume Selected Works of Marx and Engels was edited and 9 million sets were printed. The bureau started translating the supplementary 11 volumes of the Collected Works of Marx and Engels in 1977. The 50-volume Collected Works of Marx and Engels will soon be published.

In the three decades after liberation, various departments have published compilations of books by Marx and Engels or excerpts from their works on politics, economics, literature and art and education. The military academy edited and published the four-volume selected military writings of Marx and Engels. The

Nationalities Publishing House published Selected Works of Marx and Engels and dozens of individual essays in Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Razakh and Korean, totalling 7.6 million copies.

With the triumphant advance of the Chinese people's revolutionary cause, Marxism-Leninism enjoys increasingly widespread popularity in China. The Chinese people will continue to obtain ideological weapons from this theoretical treasure house to guide their socialist modernization.

CSO: 4000/89



## PARTY AND STATE

### BRIEFS

FUJIAN SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION MEETING--Fuzhou, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--At a time when the second "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" activities had just gotten underway, the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the Fuzhou PLA units party committee jointly sponsored an on-the-spot meeting at Danyang town in Lianjiang County to sum up and popularize the town's experience in building spiritual civilization through joint efforts by the army and the people. The meeting stressed that the masses should be encouraged to control and educate themselves and foster fine social ethics. Danyang used to be a town of relatively poor environmental sanitation and social order. In March 1982 a division of the Fuzhou PLA units established a link-up with the town and a joint effort was launched to build it into a "civilized town." Through such joint efforts by the army and the people during the past year, the town of Danyang has undergone a marked change in appearance. More than 100 representatives of the PLA units and localities attended the meeting. They showed great interest in the six advanced places in the town when visiting them to see the results achieved by the army and civilians in building Danyang into a civilized town. Fuzhou PLA units' commander Yang Chengwu and political commissar Fu Kueiqing, Fujian provincial CPC committee first secretary Xiang Nan and Fujian provincial acting governor Hu Ping spoke at the meeting. The meeting carried out a study in connection with reality and set forth some measures to be taken to deepen joint army-people activities to build spiritual civilization. [Lu Keliang, Kuang Tianliang] [Excerpts] [OW050654 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 4 Mar 83]

FUZHOU RETIRING CADRES MEETING--The Fuzhou PLA units held a meeting this afternoon to present more than 290 retiring veteran cadres of PLA organs and units stationed in Fuzhou with certificates of honorable retirement for veteran cadres. Deputy political commissar (Yang Hong) presided over the meeting. (Liu Gong), director of the political department of the Fuzhou PLA units, read the list of retiring veteran cadres. Amid enthusiastic clapping, Commander Yang Chengwu, political commissar Fu Kueiqing and other leading comrades presented certificates of honorable retirement for veteran cadres of the People's Republic of China, issued by the State Council, and books to the retiring veteran comrades. Political commissar Fu Kueiqing made a speech at the meeting: "Learn from the veteran comrades, strive for cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old and create a new situation in the work of the PLA."



Commander Yang Chengwu also spoke at the meeting. They spoke highly of the veteran comrades for the contributions they made to the party and the people in the past and for obeying the party's orders today and setting an example in the reform. They called on the veteran comrades to maintain and carry forward the fine traditions of the party and the army and make new contributions to the party and the people. Representatives of the retiring veteran cadres and of young and middle-aged cadres also spoke at the meeting. [Text] [OW150921 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 10 Mar 83]

JILIN CITY CONGRESS--The first session of the sixth Changchun City CPC Committee was held at the (Xinhua) Guesthouse in Changchun City, Jilin Province on 5 March. The session elected Xiao Chun secretary and Feng Yingkui deputy secretary. [SK110340 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Mar 83 SK]

SHANDONG INTELLECTUALS--The party policy towards intellectuals is like a spring breeze caressing the face and warms the bottom of our hearts. Its great significance and work have become more and more acceptable and creditable daily among the people. But this does not mean that the party policy towards intellectuals has successfully been implemented. Some practices show that, at present, prejudices against knowledge, science and intellectuals still exist. So efforts should be made to further correct and eliminate prejudices. The most basic condition for solving this problem is that we must correctly understand that knowledge, science and intellectuals play important functions in the four modernizations. New social conduct of respecting knowledge, science and intellectuals should be fostered. Respecting knowledge, science and intellectuals is important for a country and a people to promote civilization and to exert all efforts to seek prosperity, vitality and opportunity. Some people regard knowledge as the source of reactionary forces and curse it, regard science as a heretical belief and reject it and deprecate intellectuals, regard them as "stinking ninth category" and subject them to persecution. Such actions are downright foolish and are reactionary forces hampering social development and scientific progress. We should enthusiastically popularize and arouse public opinion to foster the new social conduct of respecting knowledge, science and intellectuals in order to realize the four modernizations, to revitalize the Chinese nation and to seek benefits for the party and the people. [Excerpts] [SK051113 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 83 p 1]

LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG MEETING--On the afternoon of 4 March, the Jinan PLA units ceremoniously held a report meeting on learning from Lei Feng. Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, made a speech at the meeting. Reviewing the paths that the Jinan PLA units have explored in the learn-from-Lei Feng activities and summing up the experience of the PLA units in learning from Lei Feng, he called on the vast number of commanders and fighters to vigorously learn from and popularize the Lei Feng-type communist ideology and the advanced deeds and lofty spirit of model figures, including (Wang Jie), (Li Dingjia), (Xu Jiajing), Zhang Hua, Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu and (Zhang Haidi). Further efforts were urged in conducting activities of building

the spiritual civilization and in implementing the demands on four have's, three attention's and two fear-not's. He urged enthusiastically engaging in the all-people civility and courtesy campaign, enthusiastically rendering service to the masses, helping localities build civilized villages, shops and schools, striving to study scientific and general education and devoting [words indistinct] technology and various specific courses so as to be useful talented persons who are ready to be fighters with guns on their shoulders and ready to engage in construction when not in military uniform. He urged enthusiastically engaging in and supporting reforms and being promoters of reforms. Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Li Suiying, Pan Qiqi, Zhang Zhi, Xu Zhongyu and (Shen Hongyi), attended the report meeting. [Excerpts] [SK050944 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 83]

SHANDONG TREE PLANTING--At 0900 on 12 March, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, people's congress Standing Committee, people's government and CPPCC committee, responsible comrades of Jinan City and provincial and Jinan city office cadres, totaling more than 1,000 persons, arrived at the river bank to the north of the (Jinniushan) Park to participate in voluntary tree planting activities. They included Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial party committee; Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor; (Lu Maozeng), (Li Changan), Li Zhen and (Jiang Chunyun), deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and (Yang Jingfu), (Yang Yeyin), Zhou Zhenxing, (Cui Weilin), (Feng Lizu), (Zheng Weiming) and Zhao Feng, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee. Also present were Wang Jinshan, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Lin Ping, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Wang Baoming, Zhang Jingtao, Zhu Qimin, Zheng Zijiu, Liu Zhongqian, Ding Fangming, Zhou Xingfu, Wang Zhe, Li Sijing, Tian Haishan, Wang Liang and (Liang Deshan). Responsible comrades of the Jinan City Party Committee, including Wei Jianyi and (Zhang Jin), were also present. [Excerpt] [SK130531 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 83]

SHANDONG PARTY HISTORY MEETING--On the morning of 11 March, the party historical data collection commissions of the provincial CPC committee and of the [word indistinct] PLA units jointly held a forum of veteran comrades of the Fourth Division of the former New Fourth Army and of the Henan-Anhui-Jiangsu-Shandong border areas, who are working in Shandong Province. Su Yiren, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Xiao Wangdong and Kong Shiquan, members of the Central Advisory Commission and others totaling some 40 persons attended the forum. Comrade Su Yiran spoke at the forum. He stressed the strategic position of the Henan-Anhui-Jiangsu-Shandong border areas and the importance of compiling the party history of these areas. He said that the provincial CPC committee will resolutely and actively support this work. Xiao Wangdong delivered a speech on behalf of the veteran former cadres. He said that communism is not destructive but constructive and it will bring prosperity wherever it goes. The work of compiling party history is of great significance in educating future generations and ensuring the healthy development of the revolution. We must compile the party history from a historical, materialistic point of view and see to it that the data being collected are true, the points of view are correct, the content is rich and the written language is simple. (Wang Yu), vice chairman of the Henan-Anhui-Jiangsu-Shandong border areas party history data compilation office, delivered a report on the progress of the current party history data collection work in these border areas. [Text] [SK150923 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 83]

JIANGSU TREE PLANTING--Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee today led cadres of organizations directly under the province to the (Yanjiang) commune in Pukou District, Nanjing City, to plant trees. This morning, provincial leading comrades Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Ding Keze, Jin Xun, Xu Fangheng, Zhou Yifeng, Liu Hegeng, Luo Yunlai, Kuang Yaming, Dai Weiran, Chen Ketian, Chen Yusheng, Wang Zhaoquan and Deng Haoming, together with nearly 300 office cadres, arrived at the foot of (Baixiang) Mountain at the (Yanjiang) commune by car. They immediately got out of the cars, picked up shovels, climbed the hillside and began planting trees. By taking the lead in tree-planting, the provincial leading comrades have promoted the vigorous development of afforestation work in the whole province. [Excerpts] [OW150638 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 83]

SHANGHAI LABOR REFORM--Shanghai, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal People's Government recently approved a regulation formulated by the municipal labor bureau regarding the employment of persons who have been released after serving their sentences. The regulation says: Those who have been reformed through labor and were employed before may be reemployed by their former units, provided they behaved extraordinarily well during reform period, that they had been rated as activists during the reform on many occasions or that their terms were reduced and they were granted an early release because of their good behavior and that they meet the employment requirements and are able to undertake normal work. [Zhou Jierong] [Text] [OW100617 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 9 Mar 83]

SHANGHAI WORKERS AWARD CEREMONY--A meeting was held this afternoon at Shanghai's cultural square to commend those who had distinguished themselves in workers' reading activities for the purpose of reinvigorating the Chinese nation. At the meeting, 340 winners of the first, second and third prizes and 378 units that had won collective prizes and 252 outstanding activists who had successfully organized reading activities were given citations and awards. Also commended at the meeting were 7,500 workers in Shanghai who have actively participated in various reading activities. At the meeting, the representatives of the Shanghai No 3 Iron and Steel Works, the young people's reading group of the foundry workshop of the Shanghai Fishing Vessels Yard, the reading group of the Shanghai Power Construction Engineering Company, and the barge section of the Shanghai Harbor Administration exchanged their experiences and delivered speeches. Chen Yi, director of the propaganda department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal guidance committee for Shanghai workers' reading activities, spoke at the meeting. He said: Workers' participation in reading activities is a fine major event in broadening workers' knowledge, raising their educational and ideological level and promoting production. Efforts must be made to continuously carry out this work well. He expressed hopes that this year would witness even greater progress in developing reading activities among the workers. [Text] [OW131633 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 83]

NEW SHANGHAI LEADERS--Shanghai, 13 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--A new leadership group of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee has been formed. Chen Guodong continues to serve as first secretary, and Hu Lijiao remains second secretary. The secretaries are: Yang Ti [2799 1029], Wang Daohan, and Ruan Chongqu [7086 1504 2976]. The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee is composed of 12 persons whose average age is about 56, more than 8 years lower than that of the previous leadership group. Five of the seven new secretaries and Standing Committee members have graduated from university and also hold professional and technical titles. Secretary Ruan Chongwu, 49, was formerly deputy secretary general of the municipal Science and Technology Association and an engineer. Standing Committee member Chen Tiedi [7115 6993 0611], 47, was formerly deputy secretary of Tongji University CPC Committee and a lecturer there. Standing Committee member Sun Guizhang [1327 6311 3864], 47, was formerly deputy secretary of the municipal No 2 Mechanical and Electrical Bureau and an engineer. Standing Committee member Wu Bangguo [0702 6721 0948], 41, was formerly deputy secretary of the municipal Instruments and Meters Bureau and an engineer. Standing Committee member Huang Ju [7806 5468], 44, was formerly deputy director of the municipal No 1 Mechanical and Electrical Bureau and an engineer. [Text] [HK130252 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0150 GMT 13 Mar 83]

ADVANCED PARTY MEMBERS--The 1982 Zhejiang Provincial Congress of advanced party branches and outstanding party members closed in Hangzhou this afternoon after a 4-day session. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee Tie Ying, Chen Zuolin, Zhang Jingtang, Cui Jian and (Shang Jingcai) attended the closing ceremony. When the congress was in session, the representatives studied the documents issued by the 12th Party Congress and the new party constitution, heard speeches by comrades Wang Fang and Zhang Jingtang, exchanged experiences in improving the work of grassroot party organs during the new period, heard reports about the exemplary deeds of outstanding party members and discussed how to give greater play to party branches' fighting force and communist members' exemplary role in building material and spiritual civilization. In his speech at the closing ceremony, Comrade Tie Ying discussed three issues: 1) It is necessary to fully understand the role of the advanced units and advanced personages and continue to whip up an upsurge in emulating and catching up with them; 2) It is necessary to continue to thoroughly study the new party constitution and continue to correct the party style; and 3) It is necessary to carry out reforms positively and systematically and further improve Zhejiang's economic work. Amid thunderous applause and music, 155 advanced party branches and 303 outstanding party members received certificates of merit from the leading comrades of the provincial party committee. [Text] [OW050552 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Mar 83]

ZHEJIANG TREE PLANTING--It was a fine day today. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial military district and the provincial CPPCC committee took the lead in voluntary tree planting in the morning. During a break, Comrades Tie Ying, Wang Fang, Xue Ju and others met with a responsible person of the City Parks Administrative Bureau and inquired about the progress made in afforestation this year. They repeatedly stressed that in the voluntary tree-planting movement, trees planted must be guaranteed to survive and properly

cared for. They said that it is necessary to further mobilize the people of the whole city to carry on the voluntary tree-planting movement year after year and from generation to generation so as to build Hangzhou into a still more beautiful, cleaner, modern and civilized city. [Excerpts] [OW151305 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Mar 83]

GUANGXI TREE PLANTING--Leading comrades of the party, government and army in Guangxi took part in planting trees with 40,000 army men and people in Nanning this morning. The participants included Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxun, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Liao Shengdong, Huang Yun, Liu Yisheng, Wang Zhuguang, Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Chen An, Qin Zhenwu, Shi Qingsheng, Li Lin, Gan Ku, Luo Ming, Liu Chao, Yu Sifu, (Zhao Xinxiang), Yu Zhenwu, (He Guangyan), (Qin Xiang) and (Fang Guojun). Regional CPC committee first secretary Qiao Xiaoguang planted trees at 1 July Square. Interviewed by a station reporter, he said that the region must regularly carry out afforestation work and promote sowing by aircraft. [HK130319 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Mar 83]

GUANGDONG TREE PLANTING--Over 150,000 army men and people in the Guangzhou area planted trees in the rain on 12 March. Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee first secretary Ren Zhongyi and Guangzhou City CPC Committee first secretary Liang Lingguang took part in this activity. Also participating were Guangzhou PLA units commander You Taizhong and political commissar Wang Meng, and provincial CPC committee secretaries Lin Ruo, Xie Fei and Wang Ning. [HK130307 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 12 Mar 83]

GUANGDONG TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE--Guangzhou, 5 Feb (XINHUA)--The Taiwan Democratic-Self-Government League has recently established its Hainan administrative districts branches in Haikou City and Tongshi Town respectively. There are about 3,000 Taiwan compatriots living in Guangdong Province and over half of them are living on Hainan Island. Lang Yunshu, Lin Jinfu and Wen Cangsang were elected as chairman, vice chairman and secretary general of its Hainan branch and Shi Guangliang as chairman of its Li and Miao Autonomous Prefectural Branch. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 5 Feb 83 OW]

HEBEI CIVILITY, COURTESY ACTIVITIES--Early on the morning of 27 February, in Shijiazhuang, more than 300,000 cadres, common people from all circles, young students and PLA commanders and fighters went into the streets to clean the city and carry out activities of serving the people. Now we come to North China Martyrs' Cemetery, which was covered by the green shade of pines and cypresses and filled with a solemn atmosphere. Today, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee Gao Yang and Xie Feng, and other cadres of the organizations of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC committee are also taking part in the voluntary labor here. [Excerpts] [HK080607 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Feb 83]



CHENGDU PLA CIVILIZATION CONGRESS--A Chengdu PLA units congress of progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization opened in Chengdu on 4 March, attended by 576 delegates. Responsible comrades of the Chengdu PLA units Wang Chenghan and Wan Haifeng and responsible comrades of Sichuan and Chengdu including Yang Xizong, He Haoju and Li Xiangshan attended the opening ceremony. Chengdu PLA units commander Wang Chenghan made a speech. He said: "Building socialist spiritual civilization is a most important guarantee for and content of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It is a long-term strategic guideline and a great creation of the party. We must be resolved to get a relentless grasp of building spiritual civilization. We must seriously implement Premier Zhao Ziyang's 26 February radio and television speech." Provincial CPC committee deputy secretary and acting governor Yang Xizong also spoke. [HK050303 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 83]

GUANGDONG COUNTY CPC MEETING--The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial meeting of county CPC committee secretaries in Guangzhou from 6 to 7 March. Du Ruizhi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the provincial agricultural committee, presided over and addressed the meeting. Provincial CPC committee secretary Lin Ruo also addressed the meeting. He emphasized that CPC committees at all levels must keep in line with one guiding idea and devote efforts to four tasks when planning out the work in the future. This guiding idea is to firmly hold agriculture as a strategic key point. The four tasks include: conscientiously reorganizing the grassroots organizations in rural areas, perfecting various forms of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked with work; popularizing the growing of hybrid rice over a large area; actively afforesting and planting fruit trees in mountainous areas as a step toward developing a diversified economy; and achieving prominent breakthrough in family planning work. [Text] [HK110455 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 10 Mar 83]

HUNAN MAYORS' TRAINING--The first training course run by the provincial people's government for mayors and town heads officially opened yesterday at the party school of the provincial CPC committee. The primary task of the present course is to give vocational training to mayors and town heads on the construction of cities and towns and their management. There are more than 170 students in the training course. They will study for 2 months. Governor Sunguozi and Vice Governor Zhou Zheng attended and addressed the inaugural ceremony yesterday. [Text] [HK110643 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Mar 83]

TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS--The representative meeting of Taiwan compatriots in Guangdong Province which lasted for 3 days closed yesterday. During the meeting, the representatives conscientiously studied the new constitution and elected, through consultations, (Li Chen), chairman of the Guangzhou branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, chairman of the provincial federation of Taiwan compatriots and vice chancellor of the Jinan University, and nine other representatives to attend the national Taiwan compatriots consultative conference to be held in Beijing soon. Yesterday evening, Wang Ning, provincial CPC committee secretary and vice governor, met with all participants in the meeting. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 10 Mar 83 HK]

HUBEI STUDIES HU REPORT--The provincial CPC committee issues a circular yesterday calling on party organizations at various levels to organize all party members, cadres and masses to conscientiously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's report delivered at the meeting commemorating the 100th anniversary of Marx' death. The circular pointed out: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report made a brilliant exposition on a series of major issues, such as, the great contribution of Marxism to human history, the combination of the universal truth of Marxism with concrete revolutionary practice, correctly dealing with knowledge and intellectuals and so on. "The circular demanded party committees at all levels to grasp the study of themselves first and master the spirit of the report passage by passage, paragraph by paragraph. They should, at the same time, organize all party members, cadres and masses to study. Through study they should further realize that our life today cannot be separated from Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We have guided our work with Marxism in the past and present, and so must we in the future. It is necessary to deepen our understanding and seek unity in thinking in the study linked with our ideological thinking and work. It is essential to realize that the vitality of Marxism is to constantly study and solve new problems. We must enrich and develop Marxism in the course of revolutionary practice. We must profoundly comprehend the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report through study and use it as a guide to our reform, economic work and all fields of endeavor." [HK150701 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 83]

HUBEI ORGANIZATIONAL WORK REFORMS--A forum of directors of prefectural and city CPC committee organization departments called on the organization departments at all levels to be bold in carrying out reforms and create a new situation. Provincial CPC committee secretary Shen Yinluo attended and made a speech. Shen Yinluo said: "Reform is the party's strategic ideology. Without reform, we cannot accomplish the four modernizations. We must correct our ideological understanding, clear away all obstacles, and continue to break down the influence of leftist ideology and old habitual force. The current primary task in structural reform is to build the leadership groups well in line with the demand for four transformations." Comrade Shen Yinluo stressed in conclusion: "The tasks of the organization departments are very heavy, and how well they perform these tasks has a very great bearing on creating a new situation. The comrades of the organization departments must strive to act as promoters of reform and get a good grasp of ideological, organizational, professional and work style building in the organization departments." The meeting studied and made arrangements for this year's work. [HK170143 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 83]

TSO: 4005/551

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

### ARTICLE DISCUSSES POTENTIAL SUCCESS OF PRO REFORMS

Hong Kong CHENG MING[CONTENDING] in Chinese No 65, Mar 83 p49-50

[Article by Bei Ke [6296 0344]: "Will the Chinese Communist Reforms Be Successful?"]

[Text] Up to this point, the reforms of the Chinese Communists have treated the head for any headaches and have treated the feet for any pains they suffer, which is to say that they treat the surface symptoms rather than the root of the problem. Because of this, the results that we have seen so far have been superficial rather than basic changes, and to be optimistic about them is blind optimism and quite divorced from reality.

What is meant by basic changes? As I see things, they fall under the following three points:

#### 1. Eliminate Mao Zedong Thought

After Liberation, Mao Zedong Thought controlled China for 30 years. These controls were all-pervasive and all-reaching. Every bit of Chinese soil and each and every person, from the material to the spiritual, from livelihood to beliefs, in each and every way could not escape from the controls of Mao Zedong Thought. During the long months and years, Mao Zedong exercised his ideological strengths and engaged in one political campaign after another and initiated one policy struggle after another, with the result that there was incessant chaos and continuously escalating disasters, finally bringing the party and the state to the brink of extinction. Therefore, all errors were committed by Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought is the general source of all mistakes. The reforms of today must first eradicate the mistakes of Mao Zedong and eliminate Mao Zedong Thought, and then follow the guidance of Marxism-Leninism in searching anew for the road to progress. Otherwise, there are no reforms even to discuss.

#### 2. Reform of the Communist Party Itself

The Chinese Communists originally were a revolutionary party with a glorious history and high hopes. However, after assuming power



Mao Zedong went through one policy struggle after another and the Chinese Communists became a tool for implementing feudal dictatorship. He made the entire Chinese Communist Party from top to bottom bend to his will and obey his directives. The entire party was placed in a position of unconditional obedience. In the 30 years since the founding of the state the history of the Chinese Communists has not been a course of revolutionary development but has been a record of autocracy.

In 1959, Mao Zedong purged Peng Dehuai and in doing so completely destroyed democracy within the party and brought about his personal autocracy. After this, under the name of the "two line struggle," any people in the party having will or knowledge were seen as opponents in the struggle and vigorously oppressed. The Cultural Revolution was launched in 1966, employing thoroughly barbaric tactics, and the different groups at different times, all one-by-one, all had the true revolutionaries purged from the leadership ranks. After going through ten years of calamity in the Cultural Revolution there now are very few heroes left from the Chinese Communist revolutionary era. This was the hardest and most destructive blow suffered by the Chinese Communist Party since its inception. With this, the Chinese Communists not only completely lost their most precious human talent they also lost the revolutionary spirit they had built up during several tens of years. Party style declined daily and party vitality was gravely injured.

After the Chinese Communists assumed political power there was a fundamental split between the ideology of Mao Zedong and that of the Chinese Communist revolutionaries. Mao Zedong coveted power while the Chinese Communist revolutionaries sought their revolutionary ideals. Mao Zedong therefore step-by-step cultivated his individual power and wrested authority from the hands of the Chinese Communist revolutionaries. This is the basic reason for the emergence of Lin Biao, the gang of four and the whatever faction as well as the various extreme left factions. Mao Zedong simply used these people in order to gain and hold power. These people also used the "two-line struggle" of Mao Zedong to gain various powers and benefits under him. The process of this struggle thoroughly destroyed the healthy tendencies originally found in the Chinese Communist Party and replaced them with the unhealthy practices of the struggle for power and benefits.

The Chinese Communist Party originally depended on the people, served the people and shared a common fate with the people. However, after assuming power and controlling the state institutions they also gained control over the fate of the people and became a party which exercised dictatorship over and oppressed the people. In order to promote his autocracy, Mao Zedong carried out large-scale class struggle and political campaigns and placed the party above the state and the people. Party members then became the political nobility and party members acquired innumerable priorities. People then competed to join the party. The term "party member" no

longer referred to the member of a political party and a party card became a valued "negotiable security," a form of political capital more valuable than currency. In all forms having to do with people the two words "party member" carried more weight than academic records or work qualifications. Because "party membership" had so many attractive benefits, "joining the party" became the goal of all opportunists. Because it was no longer necessary to experience the tests of warfare and sheer terror, in a peaceful environment it was only necessary to be skilled in currying favor and learning all the tricks, and then a person of "minor talents" could obtain a "party admission ticket" with "major benefits." For this reason, not only during the Cultural Revolution, but even after Liberation, the majority of people who joined the party were opportunists. In the successive campaigns the increasingly extreme leftism is evidence of this. The ranks of the Communist Party of China have long been impure.

The philosophy upheld by the Chinese Communists originally was dialectical materialism and historical materialism, but after gaining power Mao Zedong promoted a feudalistic, "rule by man," widely promoted idealism and looked upon scientific laws with indifference and even enmity. In all things the individual will of Mao Zedong was taken as the standard so the ideology of the broad party membership became extremely confused. During the Cultural Revolution, the whole party and the whole country promoted a "deification campaign," subjective idealism reached an extreme level and the dialectical materialism and historical materialism of Marxism were thoroughly discarded by the Chinese Communists.

Since the Chinese Communists have already decayed to this degree, if they do not carry out self-reform how can they hope to carry out reforms in all aspects of national endeavors?

### 3. Reform the State, Reform Society

China is a socialist nation, but it is not employing socialist laws and institutions and rather is employing "party rule" and "rule by men."

Although the new constitution has now been promulgated, are not the courts still obedient to the party committees and aren't the judges still obeying the party secretaries as before? If otherwise, how could they claim to be "firmly upholding party leadership"?

China is a socialist state but it yet lacks socialist democracy. China has never mentioned elections but speaks only of "appointments." Mao Zedong has publically said that elections are the way of the bourgeoisie while "appointments" are the way of the proletariat. His authority for saying this was that the power to "appoint" is permanently in the hands of the superiors and the leading cadres and that they are the ultimate proletarians.

Some people say that on television and in the movies they often see people casting votes. However, those are not elections but rather are the party choosing its candidates, who are decided upon by the representatives, and those representatives are also decided upon by the party, so there are no elections by the people.

China is a socialist state, yet there is no freedom for the people. The workers do not have the freedom to choose the factories in which they work, the peasants do not have the freedom to run their own farms, teachers do not have the freedom to speak the truth, authors do not have freedom in writing, painters cannot develop their own compositions, singers cannot sing songs of their own choosing...Mao Zedong said that all of these are bourgeois freedoms and imposed total controls. But then, doesn't the proletariat have the most basic freedoms of life? On the contrary, the people do not have the freedom to change their residence or choose their housing, nor do they have the freedom of choosing their food or clothing. The people could always put up with losing freedoms such as these, but that is not the end of the matter, because in the end, all public employees, including the worker class, did not have the freedom of wage increases during the last 20 years. The peasants, the great majority of the people, did not have the freedom to satisfy their hunger. During the period of Mao Zedong's dictatorship what freedoms were left to the Chinese people?

Although there now have been some improvements, just how many freedoms have been given to the people? China is a socialist state but it operates on the model of feudalism by categorizing and classifying people.

Can these various types of countries devised by Mao Zedong be described as true socialist states?

Although the current Chinese Communist leadership has made some corrections, how many corrections have actually been made to date?

China is a socialist state, yet it lacks socialist morality. After the founding of the nation, Mao Zedong still claimed that rebellion is justified" and that it was necessary to continue to rebel against the reactionary class and the reactionary faction and that it moreover was necessary to rebel against the morality and standards of society. Before long, all the morals and standards which a normal society ought to have were completely overthrown and trampled upon. Social consciousness and social mentality then reached a state of extreme confusion and serious social problems ensued.

Some of these social problems were admitted to by the reformers but were not thought to be serious, so no program of reforms was ever suggested.

China is a socialist state, yet the intellectuals have been subjected to prejudice and oppression. In socialist China the intellectuals became class enemies—the stinking old ninth class.

Since the intellectuals became enemies knowledge naturally also became an enemy. The secretary of a branch party in a university in Beijing made public this new theory: Capitalists have capital and intellectuals have knowledge and the both of them are exploiting classes. This logic is in no way unusual as he simply put the saying of Chairman Mao into a concrete formulation. In 1957, Mao Zedong once said: "The more knowledge the more reactionary." Consequently, after 1957, students were not allowed to study excessively and their youth was wasted in the factory and on the farms under the euphemism of "revolution in education." What was the result of this revolution in education? The period of schooling was shortened, the education materials were simplified, the students spent half their time performing labor, they studied the "four treasured texts" and participated in class struggle. The college students then became middle school students while middle school students became primary school students.

This problem seemed to catch the serious attention of the present Chinese Communist leadership and there was a great show about instituting reforms. Nonetheless, there was considerable opposition, so reforms are easier said than done.

China is a socialist state and has always boasted of its incomparable socialist system that inevitably will defeat capitalism. Nonetheless, the socialism of Mao Zedong fears capitalism and has implemented a policy of sealing off the nation. Foreigners cannot freely enter or leave China but this is for purposes of national security and therefore understandable. Chinese people also cannot freely leave or re-enter the country and this is explained as part of the struggle against the domestic reactionary faction. However, why are the people not permitted to read foreign books and foreign newspapers and strictly prohibited from listening to foreign broadcasts?

For a period of 30 years, the Chinese people have not understood foreign countries and foreign countries have not understood China and this has created serious misunderstandings between China and the outside world. Marx pointed out that mankind must move toward unification. Why should the Chinese Communists place the Chinese people beyond the rest of mankind and institute a policy of sealing off the nation?

Ever since the reforms were started the doors of the nation have opened somewhat and a number of people have gone abroad for "advanced coursework." However, the great majority of those who benefited from this have been the children of upper level families with very few commoners able to do so.

If a state and society such as this do not carry out basic reforms, then what is the significance of those so-called reforms?

As for the three major fundamental problems of Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese Communists themselves and the state and society, the remaining question is whether or not the reformers are willing and brave enough to carry out reforms.

As for Mao Zedong Thought, the reformers have already stated that they will always support it and moreover have written their unwavering support into the constitution.

As for reforming the Chinese Communist Party itself, the reformers have also already issued repeated instructions to "firmly support the party leadership." As for the state and society, the reformers have strongly stated that they "firmly support socialism" and "firmly support the proletarian dictatorship." They definitely do not admit to any need for basic reforms.

Can reforms such as these succeed? The people can only wait and see.

11582

CSO: 4005/643

'MING PAO' DETAILS HUNAN ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

HK140305 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 14 Mar 83 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Hunan's Structural Reforms"]

[Text] The scheme for structural reform of the Hunan provincial government organs has been drawn up and officially approved by the State Council. The number of provincial government committees, offices, departments and bureaus will be reduced from 61 to 38; as for the other organs, some will be abolished, some will be amalgamated, some will be changed from administrative organs into enterprises or other undertakings, while some will have their affiliations changed. Following investigation and debate in the previous stage, the assignment of the leadership groups of all these units is now under way.

Governor Sun Guozhi reported to the 19th meeting of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on 25 February on the provincial government structural reform scheme and the readjustment of administrative zones.

Sun Guozhi said: While grasping the structural reform of the provincial government organs, in accordance with the spirit of the central instructions and the actual conditions in the province, it has been decided to carry out amalgamation of cities and prefectures, with city administration of counties, in a number of economically developed areas. The scheme for readjustment of administrative zones and partial institution of amalgamation of cities and prefectures was recently approved by the State Council. Details are as follows:

1. The Xiangtan, Hengyang, Yueyang, Shaoyang and Loudi prefectural commissioner's offices are abolished, and the counties and cities formerly subordinate to them will now be administered, respectively, by Changsha, Zhuzhou, Xiangtan, Hengyang, Shaoyang and Yueyang cities and Lingling Prefecture.
2. Yueyang City is now to come under direct provincial administration.
3. Changsha City will administer five counties. In addition to its previous administration of Changsha and Wangcheng Counties, it will now administer Ningxiang, Xiangyin and Liuyang Counties.



4. Zhuzhou City will administer six counties. In addition to its original administration of Zhuzhou County, it will also administer Anren, Youxian, Chaling, Lingxian and Liling counties.

5. Hengyang City will administer seven counties. In addition to Hengyang, Hengnan, Hengshan, Hengdong, Changning and Qidong counties, formerly under Hengyang Prefecture, the city will also administer Leiyang County. Qiyang County, formerly under Hengyang Prefecture, will be administered by Lingling Prefecture.

6. Xiangtan City will administer four counties and one district [Qu 0575]. In addition to its original administration of Xiangtan and Xiangxiang counties, the city will administer Loudi City and Shuangfeng and Lianyuan counties. Loudi City will be abolished, and will become the Loudi District of Xiangtan City.

7. Shaoyang City will administer 10 counties and 1 district. In addition to Shaoyang, Longhui, Wugang, Dongkou, Xinning, and Suining counties and Chengbu Miao Autonomous County, formerly under Shaoyang Prefecture, the city will also administer Lengshuijiang City and Shaodong, Xinshao and Xinhua counties. Lengshuijiang City will be abolished and will become the Lengshuijiang District of Shaoyang City.

8. Yueyang City will administer four counties. These are Miluo, Pingjiang, Huarong and Linxiang, which were formerly under Yueyang Prefecture.

CSO: 4700/655

LOCAL CADRES TO BE PERIODICALLY ROTATED

HK120307 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Mar 83 p 3

{Report: "Local Cadres To Be Periodically Rotated"}

[Text] According to our information, Wang Bohui and Huang Kaiwu of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee's rural work department have written to the CPC Central Committee organization department proposing that cadres at and above county level be periodically interchanged and that this be tackled as a major issue in the entire structural reform. Central leaders commented after seeing an outline of the letter: the interchange system is very good. It is not at all good that a cadre should work at one place for a long time, since factions are prone to form. Cadres at and above county level should be rotated.

Wang Bohui and Huang Kaiwu said: It has been shown that many defects will ensue if officials work too long in one place.

1. Complex relationship structures are apt to form. A county CPC committee secretary said that 70 or 80 percent of leading cadres at and above medium grade in his county were interrelated, and about 20 percent were sons or daughters of cadres. The masses described this situation as "the county party committee and government are one big family, and the political and legal departments are staffed by fathers and sons."
2. The growth of narrow-mindedness is encouraged. During the county party and people's congress elections in the winter of 1980, four counties in Yulin Prefecture failed to elect candidates for the county CPC secretary and chairman posts who came from other counties. Most of these cadres who failed election were good comrades with great energy and upright work style. However, a number of by no means outstanding cadres who came from these four counties were elected, amid feelings of "our county has not yet produced a secretary or county chairman."
3. The growth of unhealthy practices is encouraged. Since 1979, a total of 193 cadres at and above the level of bureau or department chief in the counties of Yulin Prefecture have violated the regulations by arranging for the sons and daughters to move to the towns to become workers. The building of private houses by leading cadres is also universal. Wang Bohui and Huang Kaiwu made the following suggestions: in general the number 1 and 2 men of a county party and government leadership and the people's congress Standing Committee should not be people who come from that county; and these number 1 and 2 men should hold office for no longer than 6 years in one county (this means they can only be elected for two terms by the party and people's congresses). There should be periodic interchanges of 30 to 40 percent of cadres who are directors of county bureaus and departments. In addition leading cadres of communes should not in general hold their post for more than 6 years in one commune.

CSO: 4005/655



HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

'CHINA SPRING' MOVEMENT--Dear editor: We are deeply interested in the news reported by your magazine and some other Hong Kong papers on the democratic movement of "China Spring" and want to know more details about this movement. What are the relations between the democratic movement and the government of Taiwan? Do they intend to overthrow the CPC? Have they formed a secret political party? Are they supported by the U.S. Government? Where do they get their funds? ... We hope that your magazine will carry further reports on this movement. Your readers: Liu Le-chun, Chang Shu-hui. [Text]  
[HK161031 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 65, 1 Mar 83 p 80]

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